THE CONSTITUTION.

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The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less	$2 50
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Citations for Letters of Guardianship	3 00
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Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship	3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land	5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors	3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square	5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr.	1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days	3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time	1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.00 A.M
Arrive at Augusta	3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta	7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6.30 P.M.

No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta	3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta	10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, — per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point	12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	4:35 P. M.
Arrive at West Point	12:35 A. M.
Leave West Point	11:40 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta	6:45 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon	7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta	2 00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta	7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon	1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon	2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon	8.40 P.M
Arrive in Atlanta	4.30 A.M

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-d1y

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted
apr18-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted.
nov12—d1y

Dr. R. NOBLE & BRO.,
DENTISTS,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that they have taken rooms in the Belle Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, where they are prepared to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

We claim that our work can't be excelled by any one.

Particular attention given to the correction and regulation of Children's Teeth.

As to our ARTIFICIAL TEETH, we allow no work to leave our office without a perfect fit. Satisfaction given in every case.

Ladies wishing their teeth operated on at their residences shall be accommodated, and have the benefit of an operating chair. Satisfactory references given. july9-d6m

DR. GEO. B. DOUGLAS,
(Corner Marietta and Peachtree Streets,)
Over Kyle's Auction Store,
ATLANTA,......................GEORGIA
Residence Ivy street, between Decatur and Houston. june21-d2m

H. MARSHALL,
DENTIST,
CAN BE FOUND AS USUAL, IN HIS office, over Lawshe's Jewelry establishment, on Whitehall street, from 8 o'clock A. M., until half-past 5 P. M. july4-d1m

DR. R. D. BADGER
Dentist Office,
Granite Block; Broad street, adjoining Railroad,
Atlanta..........................Georgia.
ROOM No. 8,
OFFICE OVER MEADOR & BROS.,
N. B.—Notice Sign, R. D. BADGER.
feb29—d6m

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
OFFICE—WHITEHALL STREET, over "New York" Store, opposite Er Lawshe's.
may28—d3m

R. M. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS.
Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
je16-d1y

OLIVER & WADDAIL,
Commission Merchants,
(Corner Alabama and Forsyth streets,)
ATLANTA..........................GEORGIA,
HAVE on consignment and for sale
20,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides.
10,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders.
10,000 lbs Plain Bacon Hams.
40 barrels and kegs Leaf Lard.
500 Sacks White Tennessee Corn,
Howard Kiln Lime.
Agents for Marietta Paper Mills. Keeps constantly on hand Printing and Wrapping Paper of different sizes. je16-d3m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions, for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga	7 45 A.M. 4.20 P M.	5 P.M. 6 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P.M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R.R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	12½	o'clock, P M
Open at	2	o'clock, P M
Close at	6	o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at	8	o'clock, A M
Close at	10	o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 17, 1868.

Democratic Meeting

A meeting of the Democratic party of this city is hereby called to assemble at Davis' Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

J. F. ALEXANDER,
Chairman Democratic Committee.

Every Democrat should attend the meeting to-night. Matters of importance relative to the Convention and Mass Meeting are to be considered.

SICK.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. B. Moon, member of the Lower House, from Madison county, is confined to his room by illness. He is at the Bell Mansion, and requests that his Democratic friends be apprised of the cause of his absence. If an important measure shall come up—such for instance, as the 14th Article—or the election of certain parties to the U. S. Senate—Mr. Moon will be present to do his duty, even if a litter shall be necessary to bear him there.

Fallacy of Radical-Negro Governments.

Ever since the process of reconstruction begun, we have been told by blatant Radicals to get back into the Union on any terms, it mattered not how degrading the conditions might be to our sense of justice and propriety, and capital and immigration would flow in, a new era dawn upon the South, and the millennium begun. Well, in a majority of the Southern States, after their own peculiar fashion, their pet scheme has been accomplished, and what is the result? What likely to be the future of their policy? Let us sift their logic and see in this, as in all their pet schemes, if it is not chaff.

The tide of immigration to the United States is unabated in its flow: more steamships than at any subsequent period are engaged in bearing the new comers to our shores; but, instead of seeking the South, it prefers, as heretofore, the West. Every railroad train from New York leading to that distant region is freighted with hundreds of Irish, Germans and Norwegians, each treasuring in his brawny arms the sinews of industry, in his pockets the means to purchase a home, and in his sterling principles the bulwark of future empire. Why is it they prefer proximity to savageism, and an inhospitable clime, in the West, to the South, with its genial skies, its sunland, its varied productions, and its superior white civilization? Here lands are cheap, the forests are given way to enlightened settlements, towns and cities, school-houses and churches are already built, with railroads linking the destinies of State with State.

Will the Radicals answer for themselves, or will they leave us to solve the question for them? We will give them the reason why. They have established negro governments in the South which are as repugnant to immigration and capital, as those of St. Domingo, Jamaica and Hayti. These people, born and raised under governments of white men, where the laws are enacted by white men, and where the civilization of the white admits no admixture of an inferior race, are far, very far from entrusting their labor to the protection of negroes, and investing their capital where it would be subject to destruction at the hands of a brutal, ignorant and rapacious race. Nor will the people of the North, outside of the carpet-bag class, with whom we are trebly cursed, from the very same causes which operate with four-fold stronger reasons to keep them away, seek the South, so long as the virtue and intelligence of the white race is proscribed, and their lawful right to govern placed under the ban of brutal barbarians.

Then, away ye hypocrits, with your canting sophistry as to what reconstruction will accomplish for the South, so long as it remains under negro rule! Instead of renewing its prosperity and rebuilding its waste places, it will as effectually blight it as if the fire and brimstone of Sodom were rained upon it.

Give us an age of military government in preference to these bastard institutions with ruin and woe swiftly following in their track.

TREASON MADE ODIOUS.—The smell of the Judas has grown more intense since yesterday. That Gov. Brown has proposed to sell his party and beslime the Democratic element in the Legislature for a Senatorship, there seems to be not the slightest doubt. Rumor has assumed the shape of *facts*, and it is now asserted positively that his ex-Excellency submits the proposition to the Democrats to secure the election of any Democrat they may name in the whole list of Georgia's honored sons, by bringing to his support a sufficient number of negroes and scalawags, if they, the Democrats, will vote *en masse* for and elect him. The proposition goes further, and tenders the Judgeships and minor offices to the Democrats as additional consideration for their honor and the betrayal of their party.

It is said that Bullock is a party to this infamous proposition, and that he and his Zamiel are ready to enter into bonds for the faithful performance of their damnable design. Verily, this is the way to "make treason odious," and as these harpies have most experience in that business, it is reasonable to presume they are about to individualise this radical dogma.

We will not insult our Democratic friends, or the decent members of the Republican party by a suggestion as to their course in the premises.

AT IT AGAIN—*One hundred and thirty-four Lies in one hundred and thirty-four Lines.*—A few days ago the *New Era* squinted at the truth, and this community had some apprehensions of a somersault on the part of that nondescript journal. For some weeks, the strains of the Bard have been plaintive and soothing, but this morning a regular *falsetto* startled the natives.

An article appropriated from the Missouri Democrat, (which by the way is a misnomer, for the Democrat is a Radical sheet much in the style of the *Era*) as an editorial, and endorsed by the Era, headed "SEYMOUR THE TRICKSTER," contains just one hundred and thirty-four lines, and each line is instinct with a lie. No man knows better than Dr. Bard, that the article is a base billingsgate falsehood in its entirety, and yet he has the hardihood to appropriate it as a leaded leader, and thereby to endorse *one hundred and thirty-four lies* at a single leap. Shame upon you, Doctor; you, who have been chanting lullabies, deprecating harshness and censuring abuse—that you should hoist yourself with your own petard. Away with your professions of conciliation, good fellowship and courteous dealing. Practice what you preach, or consider us "in for the war."

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. B. B. Hinton.

The roll was called and the journal of Wednesday read.

A communication was received from his Excellency, Gov. Bullock, regarding the ineligibility of certain members.

Mr. CANDLER moved that the communication and accompanying documents be laid upon the table. Motion adopted.

Mr. SMITH, Chairman of the Committee on Eligibility, made a report. The committee in their report find none ineligible.

Mr. HIGBY moved to recommit the report.

Mr. SMITH stated that the committee had given the report their closest attention, and in a few remarks sustained it. He hoped that the Senate would duly, properly and soberly consider the report, and adopt the same, in order to move forward in the work of the Senate.

Mr. CAMPBELL (colored) hoped that the report would be re-committed, and sustained his position in a long speech upon the necessity of putting into the hands of the Committee the documents of the Governor. It was showing discourtesy to the Governor in not presenting them to the Committee.

Mr. CANDLER, in a few pertinent remarks, stated that the Committee had procured every document with reference to the status of members, and find that there is not sufficient evidence to debar from the Senate any member thereof. All members were eligible under the Constitution of the State, and he hoped the Senate would adopt the report. Every member had sworn to facts before the Committee, which facts made them eligible. He thought discussion on the matter was unnessary.

Mr. HIGBY moved the previous question.

Lost.

Mr. ADKINS said that it was the duty of the Senate to pay proper respect to the Governor, and he desired the re-committal of the report.

Mr. BURNS said that as every member had taken the Registration oath, they were entitled to seats in the Senate. He hoped the members would pause before they turned out a single member, and consider the result of such a procedure. He wished the members to meet him squarely and fairly on the question, and decide the question to-day. He said that if such a course was adopted, to turn out members lawfully elected, he stood, for one, ready to make political war against such measures.

Mr. BROCK thought the Senate should be thoroughly purged, in order to enact any legal laws. He had no doubt the Committee were honest in their convictions, but owing to the documents sent in by His Excellency, urged re-committal.

Mr. HINTON said that the Committee had thoroughly investigated the case of every member, and find them *all* eligible to seats. Why give medicine to a well man? He thought it bad enough to administer it to sick men to say nothing of a man in sound health. He hoped that if prejudices existed among members, they would bury them, and in a kind feeling harmonize the actions of the Senate.

Mr. SMITH, Chairman of the committee, in a speech of some length, sustained the report. The country needed rest from seven years wrangling. He wished it quieted, and called upon each member to use every means to effect it. He intended to meet the Senators in a spirit of kindness and harmony. His opinions were based upon conscientious motives, and no power could swerve him in his convictions.

Mr. ADKINS moved the previous question. Carried

Upon the main question of recommittal, the yeas and nays were called, which resulted as follows: yeas 13, nays 22. The motion prevailed.

Mr. ADKINS read a minority report. Also one from Mr. Higby, which last report excluded one-fourth of the Senate.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was lost.

Mr. SPEER moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. HIGBY moved that the report of the minority be adopted. Mr. Higby's report are Messrs. Richardson, McWhorter, McCutchen, J. Griffin, Jones, Moore, Harris, Graham, and officer J. Mills, journalizing clerk; also, E. Thorn, door keeper, who are claimed to be ineligible.

Mr. CANDLER, in a few forcible remarks, defended the cases of Messrs. Richardson, McCutchen, and others of the accused, stating that they were unflinching Union men during the war, and did not aid or abet the Confederate cause one jot or one tittle. In the case of Mr. McCutchen, he stated that he (Mr. McC.) had to call upon the Union army to protect him from violence, with the Union flag planted over his head. He believed that the gentlemen accused were conscientious in their views during the war, for they all evaded the musket in the field, and used every endeavor to keep away from the "front."

Upon the calling of the report of the majority, it was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the Senate on the eligibility of its members, together with the report and the testimony accompanying the report, be communicated to his Excellency, the Provisional Governor, and through him to Major General Meade, informing his Excellency that the Senate, having investigated the eligibility of its members, ask his approval of their action, and if approved, the Senate reports itself duly organized and ready to proceed to business, and receive any communication his Excellency may be pleased to make.

The resolution was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1868.

House met. Speaker McWhorter in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. J. Spilman. Roll called. Proceedings of previous day read and adopted.

Mr. O'NEAL, of Lowndes, Chairman of the Committee on the eligility of members, submitted a majority report, as follows:

Mr. Speaker—The undersigned majority of the Committee to whom was referred the investigation of the eligibility of the members of this House, beg leave to report that they have examined, under oath, all the members except—, and of those examined they find two ineligible, viz. W. T. McCullough, of Jones county, and J. M. Nunn, of Glasscock county, and recommend that they be so pronounced by this House, that their seats may be vacated to be occupied by whomsoever may be legally entitled thereto. Our reasons for this report are to be found in their affidavits and the law. In a majority of cases the members having, by their oaths, rendered themselves clearly eligible it was not thought necessary to reduce their answers to writing whilst in a number of cases in which the Committee had doubts, it was thought advisable, all which will freely appear by the affidavits herewith presented. And we further recommend that the final action of this House, together with all the reports, as well as all the affidavits, be transmitted without delay to His Excellency, the Governor, that he may commit the same to the General Commanding.

In reference to such members as have not been before us, we can only say that we will report thereon as soon as possible.

JNO. W. O'NEAL,
J. E. BRYANT,
AUGUSTUS H. LEE.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, submitted a minority report as follows:

Waving any discussion and any expression of opinion as to the constitutionality of the Congressional reconstruction scheme, or as to the propriety of applying the tests prescribed in section 3 of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, known as Article 14, to officers and members of the Legislature of any State, before said amendment has become a part of the organic law of the land, the undersigned, a minority of the committee raised by the House, under a resolution adopted on the 13th instant, respectfully submit the following:

First—That in our opinion members of the State Legislature are not officers in the meaning of that term as it occurs in the Constitution of the United States, and the proposed amendment, and in the proposed reconstruction acts, and that the tests of eligibility to office prescribed in said amendment cannot properly be applied to members of this House; but as the General commanding this Military District entertains a different view of the law, and has directed us to act upon his view, we desire merely to raise the point above made, and do not propose to discuss it in this report.

Second—Inasmuch as the right to vote under the said reconstruction laws is more restricted than the right to hold office, under said proposed amendment, and as all persons entitled to hold office under said proposed amendment; and inasmuch as boards of registration were appointed by virtue of said laws, whose province it was to admit parties to registration as voters upon the light of surrounding circumstances, and of such additional testimony as might be adduced in doubtful cases, and as those boards perfected their lists of registered voters under the direction and control of the General commanding the District, and as those lists thus perfected have been returned to the General commanding and after having been closely sifted previous to the last two elections held in the State have been acquiesced in by the General as correct, it follows that as to all registered voters, (and we believe there are no others claiming seats in this House,) their right to vote and to hold office has been determined affirmatively, and that, too, by the authorities authorized by law to determine these questions. These questions, then, having been determined by the Boards of *Registration* who went into the investigation in the communities where the applicants for registration resided, and where all the facts were ascertainable, we are of opinion that the decisions arrived at by said Boards are greatly more reliable, and much less likely to do injustice to parties than any decision this House, with its limited means of information, can reach, and that the decisions of those Boards ought to be accepted as conclusive, and ought to be set aside without proof most irrefragible, and conclusively, especially when it is remembered that whenever a decision of a Board of Registration is overruled by this House, perjury may be imputed to the party declared ineligible. Moreover, it is fair to presume that it was the conclusion of those charged with the responsibility of executing the laws aforesaid, that the members of the House to whom on the 4th inst. was administered the oath prescribed by law to be taken by members of the Legislature were eligible to their seats, and that the solemn and imposing ceremony of organizing the House, under the eye of the General Commanding, was not a meaningless ceremony, but was a solemn adjudication of the eligibility of each member who appeared at the bar of the House and took upon himself the obligation prescribed. This body is required to apply to its several members the tests prescribed by the said Constitutional amendment. In doing so, we do not see how we can safely go behind the decisions already rendered, and if, in faithful observance of said requirement, the House shall affirm in every instance, the decisions of said Boards of Registration, and open to the adjudication implied in the organization of the House, thereby retaining the chosen Representatives of the people, we should regard it as an exceedingly fortunate circumstance, and cannot hesitate to believe that it will be accepted by the General Commanding as a final disposition of the matter.

Third—Every member of the House whose eligibility is questioned should be presumed to have fulfilled, and to fill all the requirements of the law, and to be eligible to his seat until the contrary clearly appears; and as resort has been had to the conscience of each member, to ascertain the facts in his particular case, full evidence should be given to all, he says, until his testimony shall have been clearly rebutted, not only as to the acts to which he testifies, but also as to his *interest* in doing said acts—for there must be a concurrence of act and interest to work disqualification under the law. Furthermore the state of facts which will disqualify a member from holding his seat on this floor might also convict him of treason against the United States. This language, which occurs in the proposed Constitutional amendment, "engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof," is substantially the same as that which defines treason in the Constitution itself, and hence by a familiar rule of construction, it means *treason*. We should be exceedingly cautious in finding a state of facts which would fix upon any citizen the highest crime known to the law so far as our finding of the facts can fix it.

Fourth.—The General Commanding has not chosen to apply in any arbitrary manner the tests proposed, he has not chosen to decide or even give an opinion upon the points of law involved, but has, with a respect for the House which we cannot fail to appreciate and reciprocate, referred the whole matter to the House, declaring it not to be his purpose to dictate how or when it shall apply these tests to its several members. The House being untrammeled in this work, is to ascertain the facts and apply the law in each particular case. We are constituted judges of the facts and the law. The questions in every case to be decided by the House are these:

First. Did the party prior to the war as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Second. Did he, after taking said oath, engage in insurrection or rebellion, or give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. All the members and officers (including the Clerk) of the House, who have been before the Committee, except those hereinafter named, are clearly eligible according to these tests in the unanimous opinion of the Committee, and we recommend that all who have been before the Committee, except those hereinafter named, be regarded eligible without any action being had upon their cases. In the following cases your Committee could not agree, having differed as to what constituted "engaging in rebellion, and giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." We have sifted the conscience of the several parties for the facts, and have taken as our guide upon the law the exposition of this identical law under consideration given by the highest law officer of the Government—Attorney General Stanberry. We have selected this exposition because it eminates from a legal mind entitled to the highest respect, and a man whose official duty it was to expose said law. Moreover, the Congress of the United States having legislated upon the matter since said opinion was published, and not having seen fit to overrule it in the particular upon which we rely, has in effect admitted its correctness. This opinion is sustained by all the elementary law writers, and adjudicated cases to which we have referred, and we are of opinion that no reliable law writer, can be found who entertains a different opinion of the meaning of the phrases "engaging in rebellion and giving aid and comfort to the enemy." We may add that the majority have proposed no other exposition of the law for our consideration, emanating from any source higher than themselves. With all due deference to their opinion, we prefer to recommend the House to be governed by the opinion of a great and pure lawyer and statesman, sustained by the latest law writers of the age, than to follow their own crude and imperfect conceptions of an intricate and very important law, or even to be guided by the legal opinion of the majority of your committee. We quote the sections of said opinion material to a correct understanding of the law of cases hereinafter appearing, to-wit:

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel Conventions, Congress and Legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy, and other officials whose offices were *created* for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in the rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has, by speech or writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification."

The facts in the case of John Long, of the county of Carroll, are as follows (read affidavit). We are glad to state that A. H. Lee concurs in our opinion in reference to the case of Mr. Long.

The facts in the case of J. M. Nunn, of the county of Hancock, are as follows (read affidavit).

As the facts in the two cases are dissimilar, of course we should sever the cases, and every member of the House, except the one whose case is under consideration, and those who may have been declared ineligible are entitled to vote.

We recommend that the following be adopted in the order in which they occur:

Resolved, That John Long, of the County of Carroll, be declared eligible to a seat on this floor.

Resolved, That William F. McCullough, of Jones, be declared eligible to a seat on this floor.

Resolved, That J. M. Nunn, of the County of Glasscock, be declared eligible to a seat on this floor.

I. E. SHUMATE,
F. W. HARPER.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond also submitted a minority report, as follows:

Mr. Speakr: The undersigned, a minority of the Committee to whom was referred the investigation of the eligibility of members of this House, beg leave to report that they find John Long, of Carrol county, ineligible, and they submit the following reasons for their opinion, to wit: Mr. Long, prior to the late war, held the office of Justice of the Interior Court, and Clerk of the Superior Court, and took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and during the rebellion he held the office of County Treasurer.

The important question to be settled is, did Mr. Long give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States by holding the office of County Treasury. The undersigned think he did. Bouvier gives the following definition of "aid and comfort." These words * * * import help, support, assistance, countenance, encouragement. The word "aid," as explained by Lord Coke, as comprehending "all persons counseling, abetting, plotting, assenting, consenting, and encouraging to do the act."

Mr Long, by holding the office of Treasurer, most certainly did help, assist, support and countenance a government set up in opposition to the Government of the United Staaes, and by assisting that government he most certainly did aid the rebellion, for these governments were as necessary to the rebellion as the armies which they organized, and especially as it was not necessary for him to hold said office to keep him out of the army. He, therefore, held it of his own volition, and in so doing made himself a component part of the Government in rebellion against the United States.

J. E. BRYANT,
J. W. O'NEAL.

In the consideration of these reports, the Speaker decided that the parties whose eligility was involved could not vote. This decision was appealed from, but the House sustained it.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Troup, offered a resolution that the reports be submitted to the Provisional Governor. Withdrawn.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Bartow, offered a resolution that the House proceed at once to investigate the cases of ineligibility reported by the committee, and that the case of John Long, of Carroll, be first taken up.

Mr. BRYANT, of Richmond, said in substance that at first he regretted having been placed upon the committee, but was now glad of it. It had given him an opportunity to more fully understand the true *status* of gentlemen upon the Democratic side of the House. He had supposed at first that they intended to offer factious opposition to reconstruction, but was now satisfied that such was not the case. The delicate question now under discussion should be approached in a proper spirit, and he believed that it would be by both sides. He asked gentlemen to accord to him the same honesty of purpose that he was willing to concede to them. In conclusion Mr. Bryant made remarks in opposition to the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. SHUMATE, of Whitfield, followed at some length in reply to Mr. Bryant, and in support of the Minority report. He occupied the floor up to the hour of adjournment.

THE TURNIP CROP.—We suppose there are few farmers who would object to a liberal turnip crop, if, at the proper time, it were found stored in their cellars, ready for feeding stock. And if it is not expedient for American farmers to engage in turnip growing as largely as their English cousins, it may be of great profit to them generally to grow moderate quantities, and in many cases large crops. The farmer who at the present season looks over his resources, and fears he is not producing food enough to carry his stock through the winter, may yet increase those resources to an extent to enable him to even add to instead of diminishing his animals. Putting in a turnip crop will do this; and just now is the time to devote a day or two to this work.

If the farmer unexpectedly determines to raise turnips, it may puzze him a little to select the land for their growth. He has no place prepared; but there may be several locations on his farm where an experienced turnip grower would expect to attain reasonable success. If by mischance there are vacant spots in the corn or potato field, sow them in turnips. The stubble of the earliest cut grain, plowed, fitted and sowed promptly, may give a fine crop. Or a light and brittle clover sod inverted with care, will fit the turnip plant. There is, indeed, no lack of place for the crop on any farm.

FOREIGN.—*Fate of the Schooner General Sherman—The Vessel Captured, blown up and all on Board Perished.—New York, July 13.*—Letters from Shanghai, of May 20th, state that the frigate Shenandoah had returned from her mission in search of facts relating to the destruction of the American schooner Gen. Sherman. It appears that the Sherman had been attacked on the coast of Corea and returned the fire, when she was assailed, captured, and blown up. All on board perished.

Harry Murdoch, the "colored Shakspeare reader," is in jail in Cleveland for stealing hams.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Effort to Recall the Disability Bill.

Bodies of Confederate Officers to be Removed.

Railroad Bridge Burned.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In the Senate last night, Senator Hendricks endeavored to recall the bill from the House which removes political disabilities from the Radical members of the Georgia Legislature. He spoke very bitterly of such partizan legislation.

SANDUSKY, O., July 17.—The War Department has ordered 200 bodies of Confederate officers, who died at Johnson's Island, to the Catholic Cemetery here. The removal commences Monday, under the direction of a Government agent.

ALTOONA, PA., July 17.—Five spans of the bridge over the Susquehanna, five miles west of Harrisburg, has been burned. No delay was caused as the railroad company controls other bridges over the river.

LONDON, July 17.—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburg visited Farragut's fleet. Farragut visited the Queen at Osborne. Farragut will soon sail Eastward again.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Flour drooping. Wheat a shade firmer with moderate enquiry. Corn heavy and 1c lower. Pork declining at 28 8-16. Lard heavy at 17¾a17⅞. Cotton steadier at 31½a32. Turpentine 42½a43. Rosin unchanged. Freights quiet. Gold 1 43⅞. 1862 coupons 14. North Carolina ex-coupons 71½, new 72¾. Virginia ex-coupons, new, 53. Tennessee ex-coupons 68⅞, new 68½.

LONDON, July 17, noon.—Consols 94⅞. Bonds 72¾.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—Bonds 76¾a76⅞.

PARIS, July 17.—Bourse dull. Bullion decreased half million francs in Bank of France.

LIVERPOOL, July 17, noon—Cotton quiet; sales 8,000 bales; sales of week 27,000 bales; exports 9,000 bales; stock 584,000 bales; American 329,000 bales. Pork 67s. Bacon 47s. 6d.

Georgians Relieved.

The Governor elect has received official information from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of the Senate of the United States, that the following named persons, citizens of Georgia, have been relieved of their political disabilities by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, in accordance with the law:

R W Bell, J Sanders, Walker Brock, C C Kelley, William T Martin, R A Waters, Charles E Broyles, Miles Ketching, William Anderson, J M Buckett, William Carter, S K Long, William Cleary, E A Marsh, Benj. Loughbridge, G Paine, D Johnson, A S Vining, R P Wood, Westry Ashe, Hugh Shannon, M J Collins, C D Gibbs, James Glenn, A J Green, Joshua Harland, Madison Bell, Dawson A Walker, Joseph Guthrie, James Hill, John Calvin Johnson, A T McIntyre, Elijah G Rayford, J G Moore, Daniel S Printup, Samuel Bard, Richard Nelson, W F Jordan, Henry S Glover, Reuben Jordan, Joshua Hill, J B Benson, J O Harris, George W Flournoy, P B Bedsord, N M Sessions, Benjamin Dunnegan, Geo P Burnett, J A Wimpy, J Milledge, J Harris, J F Harding, John Burch, W W Foster, S A Corker, Wm Woods, James M Calhoun, D H Warren, W B Jones, John Harris, Samuel Lindsey, James M Buchan, James Cunningham, Haywood Hughes, F M Smith, A J Bennett, S T W Minor, Horace Sibley, W H Whitehead, J Devers, Henry P Farrow, David Cotting, Garnett Andrews, N Corbett, W R Bell, Otho P Beall, J B James, Daniel A Green, Joseph Armstrong, Wm A Adams, M P Quillian, Geo W Fish, Isham Fannin, Thos P Saffold, Hiram Warner, C B Cole, Wm T Wofford, Benj Williams, Horace Seibles, Wm Wheels, Fortune Lovett, Lewis H Roberts, J O Hutchins, Charles Daniels, W F Holden, Wright Brady, Andrew J Ronaldson, Benton Byrd, Henry K McCay, James L Seward, J G W Mills, J B Nesbit, D E Hunter, Wm Clifton, W G B Rogers, J G Black, A W Johnson, G W Johnson, W G Spencer, Burrell Jine, J Mathews, J Nunnally, J R Bracewell, J W Hansard, Berry Henderson, Jas M Traywick, W A Mathews, W S Wall, John V Price, James L Wimberly, Jesse A Glenn, Thomas Barbour, Dix Fletcher, J S Wood, Thos O Perry, Nathan J Perkins, Warren R D Moss, Ephraim Thorn, W B Gillespie, Joel D Gunnel, George M Nolan, Wm L Clay, Joseph Adkins, E I Higbee, A Corbett, J M Coleman, John Dickey.—*New Era.*

The total quantity of land in the States and Territories of the United States, including the Territory of Alaska, as furnished by the Commissioner of Public Lands," says a late official document, "to 1,834,998,400 acres.

This is a big thing, but a bigger might have been added—that the balance of power in these 1,834,998,400 acres, which is in reality the power, is in the hands of 714,748 African savages whom the rest of us feed, protect and teach. Let us have peace.—*World.*

THE STATE PRINTER.—If we comprehend the meaning of words, John W. Burke, of Macon, *is* the State Printer of Georgia. He was elected by the Gen. Assembly in 1866. The 1029th section of the Code declares: "The duties of the Public Printer do not begin until the first day of the next session of the General Assembly after his election." This, of course, entitles Mr. B. to the public printing of the present Legislature, and we trust both Houses will so decide.—*Augusta National Republican.*

The above is the true view of the case. Of course the Legislature will respect the law and recognize Mr. Burke's vested right. We understand Mr. Burke has perfected arrangements in this city for the printing of the daily journals of the Legislature.

"TRANSMIGRATION."—*To the Editor of the Louisville Journal.*—In your paper this morning you say that transmigration "is the faith of the Swedenborgian." If you have the authority of Swedenborg or of any New Church writer for this, will you please give it?—otherwise I must ask you to retract. The theory of transmigration—that is, "the passing of the soul into another body, according to the theory of Pythagoras," is one that, as far as I know, has no place in the theology of the New Church.

Very respectfully,
A "SWEDENBORGIAN."

OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM FAMBROUGH died at his residence in this city, this morning at 5 o'clock. The Masonic Fraternity will meet at their Lodge room THIS EVENING at 5 o'clock, to escort his remains to the train. He will be burried to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, with Masonic honors, at Griffin, Ga.

Railroad Consignees.

PER GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ATLANTA, GA., July 17, 1868.

Cahn & Bro, H G Hell, Silsey & Dougherty, L Cooper, Wily & Carroll, [3], [H & C], T J M Co, First Baptist Church, "L" "P" "P", "P", Moore & Marsh, J Warlick, H & E, J M Holbrook, Austell, M Bulce, Steadman & Simmons, Zimmerman Verdery, W T A, W P Chisolm, E Andrews & Co, Boyd, Walls & Co, J R Bostwick, Willson, Crane, F Corra, J J & S P Richards, E E Rawson, J S Holliday, Tidwell & Holliday, H. Banks, Wallace, Phillips & Crew, R M Rose & Co, W & R J Lowry, Carlton & Bro, J M Gannon, S Herzwald, McBride & Co.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 18, 1868.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

The Democratic State Convention will assemble in Atlanta on Thursday, July 23d. It is hoped that each County will send a full Delegation. The several lines of railway have consented to pass Delegates for one fare. The Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy will transpire in Atlanta on the same day. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of Freedom and a White Man's Government.

Democratic Meeting TO-NIGHT.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Fulton county will take place at Davis' Hall, this evening, at half past eight o'clock. Members of the Legislature and others of the Democratic party, in the city, are cordially invited to be present.

It is hoped the attendance will be full, as business of a most important character will come before the meeting.

J. F. ALEXANDER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
July 18, 1868.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.—Special attention is directed to the call for a Demoratic meeting at Davis' Hall to-night. The campaign is now fairly inaugurated, and the GOOD and TRUE MEN of the country who are determined to aid in wreesting the State from Radical misrule, must now put their shoulders to the wheel. Let the meeting to-night be a rouser. Aside from an important matter of business for the meeting to consider, there will be addresses from several gentlemen. Come one! come all!

ERRATA.—We regret that our reporter did not get a perfect copy of Mr. Shumate's able report, yesterday, on the eligibility of members. The argument presented by Mr. S. is logical, ably written, and conclusive. We are sorry that such a document should have been marred in the slightest particular in our haste to get it in the afternoon's edition. Our only way of atoning is to correct.

Paragraph *second*, fourth line, after the words "entitled to" read, "vote under said laws are also entitled to."

After the words "voters upon," read, "their own oaths, scrutinized in."

In same paragraph, after the words "boards of registration, and," read "assent" for "open."

In *third* paragraph, seventh line, for "evidence," read credence." Eleventh and twelfth lines, for "interest" read "intent."

For "expose said law," read "expound," and for "latest law writers" read "greatest."

"THE COUNTRY NEEDS REST."—These were the noble utterances of Mr. Smith, chairman of the Senate committee on "purging," in that body yesterday. "The country needs rest from seven years wrangling, and I call upon Senators to use every means to effect it." Such is the language of an honest man. Give us rest, let the wrangling cease. If all the Senators and Representatives will respond to the appeal of Mr. Smith, the two Houses may be tranquilised, and the business of the country attended to; and if, like him, they have the honesty and the firmness of purpose to resist the "power" that urges and would force them to do wrong, they will commend themselves to the honest people of the country, and receive the plaudits that virtue merits.

WHO CIDS THE MOST?—We are told that Joseph E. Brown, before engaging with the Government to prosecute the Columbus prisoners, put himself in market for the highest bid, acting himself as a "prize" to his own claims between the two parties; and that when spoken to by the prisoners he very coolly informed them that the Government was also anxious to secure his services, but that the highest bidder would secure them, as he was on the market for a price.

A man who would thus disgrace the profession of which he claims to be an honorable member, should be scouted by every legal gentleman in the land. The voice of their indignation should greet him in every wind, and their scorn follow him wherever he goes. The meanness of the act resolves itself into a crime when we consider how corrupt the motive that would prompt him to extort contending bids, on the one hand from an unfortunate class of his own fellow-citizens, against a Government and a contemptible party on the other, whose tyranny is as infamous as it is justly odious. When such venality is practiced by men seeking high places, what may not be expected of less pretenders?

TWO WORTHIES.—The "spotted horse" and his ex-Excellency Joseph were observed in nervous attendance upon both houses of the General Assembly yesterday. It is said that the manner in which that little matter of "ineligibility" is likely to be disposed of is not altogether to Joseph's liking. "The best laid schemes," etc. 'Rah! for the U. S. Senate.

☞ Ladies were again present in the gallery of the House yesterday. The accommodations are not of a particularly attractive character, owing mostly to a want of room, but the ladies are welcome, and we think their presence there will have a good effect upon that piebald body.

THEM PEACHES.—Who did you say growed 'em, brother Bard? A'hem!

Democracy the Hope of the South.

Of no subjugated people was ever so much exacted by their conquerors as of the South. Rome, in the noon of universal empire, in an age less boastful of its civilization than this, was noble and magnanimous in comparison with the ruling power in this land. A spirit of cold and cruel barbarity marks every measure of legislation designed by the Radicals for the South. To the pacific example of other powers they have been pointed in vain. When we have asked for bread they have given us a stone. When we have cried peace they have tauntingly echoed war. Their measures have all been measures of war, and the spirit dictating them as selfish and vindictive as that of a remorseless fiend. They have fretted away their whole time, since the close of the war, in proving their past professions a lie. They swore during the war they were fighting to preserve the Union; since its close they have been fighting to prevent it. Their measures are conceived in that spirit which prompted the Devil to conspire against the court of Heaven. In quick succession measure after measure, each intensified in its severity, they have proposed for us with such rapidity that ere we could adopt one another more extreme was made to take its place. Their legislation is as unintelligible as the drunken imbecile brains in which it was conceived.

For the extreme measures and the ill-treatment received at their hands we are mainly indebted to the time-serving dirt-eaters in our midst, whose policy from the first, however false to their convictions of truth, was, on bended knee, to ask forgiveness of the past and thank the conqueror that it was no worse. We should have been content to remain passive, offering no resistance to the powers that be, but maintaining our self-respect in the rejection of measures we could not honorably accept. Placing our destinies in their hands we should have allied ourselves with the Democracy of the North, who were the only friends we had, instead of becoming, as many did, apostates to them and recreant to the principles which we had previously professed, and for whose supremacy they were still contending. Brown and his school of traitors and renegades of the South, by their recreancy cast their influence in the scale against the only party at the North disposed to aid us in our misfortune, and to save us from the intolerable fate to which the Radicals would consign us.

In the face of the many Radical misrepresentations, the people of the South accepted the result in good faith, asking no other terms than a return to the Union under the provisions of the Constitution.

The false and slanderous charges of disloyalty uttered against them by lying Radical tongues have no foundation whatever in fact, and no assistance outside of the Radical mouths from which they were belched forth. Our prudence and moderation have been such as to claim the admiration of the right thinking world. However repugnant to our views the measures proposed for our acceptance, we have offered no resistance to them. And yet the bloodhounds of Radicalism are never satisfied. Their vengeance is insatiate as death. They are determined to pursue us to the bitter end. We have nothing to expect of them. Those Southern born men who have been playing falsely into their hands, and those who have been honestly deceived by their professions, had as well learn at once that they have nothing to expect of Radicalism. If it prevails, the South in common with the whole country must perish soon or late. And from that ruin which would overtake it there would be no individual escape. Let no good man at the South be frightened into a support of the Radical ticket under the delusion that it will make fair weather for him. The salvation of every section, and especially of the South, reposes in the success of the Democratic ticket; and to secure that triumph every Southern man should work as he never worked before.

MR. LONGFELLOW ABROAD.—In the person of Mr. Longfellow, who is enjoying the hospitalities of John Bull during the summer solstice, the English seem determined to return the compliments so graciously lavished upon Mr. Dickens during his late reading and star tour in this country. Of course old grand-mother Boston is delighted with the spectacle exhibited in the bestowal of so many titles and favors on her favorite son, and regards his sojourn abroad, at this peculiar juncture, as a decided hit. As a stringer together of pretty words into meaningless Hiawathas and Minnehahas, in their appropriate Indian significance, Mr. Lonfellow is certainly entitled to some consideration at the hands of a people whose poet laureate resides in Tennyson; and it may be in view of the similitude between the two that our poet in England is having such a happy run. Already the university of Cambridge has dubbed him "D. C. L," which, we presume, when translated into plain English, means Doctor of Civil Laws, a title as little befitting Mr. Longfellow as the Gubernatorial chair of Georgia the man who now fills it. We trust, ere his return, some Medical College will add to the euphony of his already conferred titles by branding him with M. D., that he may bear these mementoes of British appreciation with him on his return home.

THE EDMUND'S BILL.—The New York Journal of Commerce, with reference to the Edmund's bill, now through the Senate, says: "It is an undisguised political device, designed to make sure the election of Grant and Colfax, by throwing out of the Electoral College every Southern Democratic State. We doubt whether any honorable man, of either party can be found to apologize for or extenuate his scheme. If realized it may achieve the success of Grant and Colfax, but it will forever redound to the disgrace of the party which permitted so flagrant a wrong to be done. If Congress should refuse to admit Southern electoral votes on the plea that the South is still rebellious and not to be trusted with political rights, we might smile at the stupidity of such a statement, and pity the Congress that knew no better. But to do it, openly and avowedly, (or the same as avowedly), with the object of defeating the nominees, this is a depth of shame, indeed, for the legislation of this country to be dragged into."

GOOD SUGGESTION.—Titles have become so common of late years as to render their value questionable in view of the cheapness of the commodity. That of lady, for instance, is so corrupted by the introduction of every negro wench in the country to its claim, that in common with some other journals with whom the proposition originated, we second the propriety of dropping its use altogether as applied to the fair sex of our own race, and the substitution, as proposed by the Macon Telegraph, of "gentlewoman," leaving the Congo queens in undisputed possession of the first. It would certainly relieve our fair women of an odium which must more or less attach to the respectability of a title in which every filthy wench you now pass on the streets assumes to claim a share.

Even with our own sex, in the South, we have fallen into the habit of conferring titles, which, in a manner, are objectionable to good taste. It is questionable whether, since the close of the war, in view of our failure to establish the principles for which we fought, and in view of the base purposes to which military titles have been prostituted, it were not better that we should doff all titles whatever and return to the Mr. so-and-so, in which salutation, after all that may be said to the contrary, the nobility of the true gentleman resides.

ALL THE SENATORS ELIGIBLE.—The action of the Senate yesterday in declaring all its members eligible was eminently proper, with one exception. Bradley is not eligible, and Senators know it. However, if gentlemen are willing to associate with a felon and a vulgar blackguard, we are, for the nonce, content. 'Twont last long.

The reference of the action, with the report of the Committee and the testimony, to Bullock and Gen. Meade for their approval, seems to us a surrender of the dignity and the rights of the Senate. As well might the reference have been made to the King of Dahomie. It is time now to quit snivelling, and we hope to see no more of it, even among Radical members of the Legislature.

COL. SHUMATE ON THE ELIGIBILITY QUESTION.—Yesterday, after several gentlemen had made "a few remarks" on the "purging" movement, Col. Shumate obtained the floor, and spoke in support of his minority report. We had not the pleasure of hearing him, but learn from those who were present, that he argued the question with marked ability, convincing logic, and stirring eloquence.

The Colonel is one of Georgia's most brilliant young men, and his effort yesterday gave evidence of great promise and usefulness. He has the floor this morning, and will conclude his argument against the shameful attempt to eject honorable members of the House.

DOES IT PAY?—The superb advertisement of J. W. Fears that appears in to-days CONSTITUTION, suggests the enquiry, Does advertising pay? Mr. Fears thinks it does, and is proving his faith by his works. He is a heavy dealer, and though but recently established in his present business, we have it from the best authority that his sales exceed any other similar House in Georgia. Advertising, cleverness, and business integrity, have accomplished this result.

TREATY WITH THE CELESTIALS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, gives the following synopsis of the treaty concluded Saturday between the Government of the United States and the Chinese Embassy:

It is based on the idea of opening China to Government trade, and of bringing her into the family of civilized nations. This, of course, is simply a treaty with us, but the Embassy intend making one of an entirely similar character with four or five of the leading European powers. The Chinese, on their own part, agree to throw their ports open to trade as other nations do, and agree to abolish most of their restrictive relations. They also agree to open their rivers to the navigation of foreign vessels to a certain extent. They will invite citizens of other countries to reside in their cities and towns, will protect them in their rights of person and property, allow them to trade and engage in business. They do not propose to give foreigners a share in their Government affairs, but will guarantee them all the privileges of neutrals. They are also desirous of entering into reciprocal terms for the importation of some articles of natural growth. We, on our part, are to protect the Chinese who choose to settle in this country, and after a time give them the privilege of naturalization. We also grant them some advantages for trade, especially on the western coast. We further, with other great powers, aid the Chinese to protect themselves against aggression. This is a provision intended to prevent any one power from exercising undue influence upon Chinese affairs without the consent of the other treaty powers.

A NEW MORAL IDEA.—Congress is grinding out States like mud. Not only are Alabama, Arkansas, and the rest of them to be carpet-bagged into the Union, but Colorado is to be lugged in too, and Texas cut up into the States of Rusk, Houston and Lincoln. More than this, a new territory, by name Montezuma, with a population of sixteen thousand, three-fourths of whom are Mexicans, is to be erected in that arid region jutting on Northeastern Mexico, and, being erected, is to be at once brought in. Sixteen bogus States, just to think of it, with thirty-two surreptitious Senators, fifty-six misrepresenting Representatives, and a piebald constituency of about twelve millions—white, black, brown, red, and yellow; Caucasian, negro, Digger Indian, Chinese and greaser. What a moral idea it is.—*World*.

☞ Simpson has made another speech, and a Maysville, Kentucky, paper reports the speech in full. The occasion was H. U. Grant's presence in the village of Bostona, when, to the assembled crowd in front of the hotel, appeared the Honorable W. H. Wadsworth, who introduced the General. Whereupon Simpson said:

"GENTLEMEN: I am very glad to see you, but you must not expect any speech from me. I leave that with my old schoolmate, Mr. Wadsworth."

Now as Grant refers to his "record," and as this is a fair sample of his recorded speeches, we may presume, in the very improbable event of his election to the Presidency, his inaugural will be as follows: "Gentlemen, I am very glad to see you, but you must not expect any speech from me. I leave that to my old schoolmaster, Mr. Washburne." This deaf and dumb business may do very well for a general or a candidate, but the Tribune declares that "the country cannot afford to elect a deaf and dumb President."—*World*.

☞ A writer in Gardiner's Chronicle recommends the use of wormwood to keep off bed-bugs, fleas, musquitos, etc. Put a few drops on a handkerchief or piece of muslin, and put it in a bed haunted by the enemy. Neither of these tribes can bear wormwood, and the hint is specially recommended to travelers who are liable to fall among these topers of blood.

PERSONAL.—We learn from a private letter that Hon. Charles J. Jenkins and family are in Halifax, N. S., and that Jefferson Davis and family were expected there this week, to remain during the Summer. Quite a number of Southerners have sought Nova Scotia this Summer.—*Constitutionalist*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Admission of the North Carolina Members.

A Riot at Milligan, Texas.

Proceedings Alabama Legislature.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—*House.*—Prior orders of the House were deferred in favor of the Funding bill by a vote of 59 to 58.

Dawes presented the credentials of Kellogg, Pierce, and Buckley, claiming seats as Representatives from Alabama, and asked their reference to the committee on Elections.

Brooks inquired whether it would not be proper for the committee to inquire whether the gentlemen were elected at a one-sided election.

Dawes said the committee would enquire faithfully as to any matter committed to them. They simply made an examination of their credentials to ascertain if they were correct, and whether they presented a *prima facie* case.

Sullam, of Illinois, asked if there was any law to prevent electors from all voting on one side if they desired to do so.

Brooks replied that he knew of none, but there was a law of Congress prescribing how these elections should be held, and the people of Alabama had not held their election in conformity to that law.

The credentials were referred to a committee on elections.

The Committee of Conference was appointed on the Indian appropriations.

The funding bill was resumed. Stevens favored paying the bonds in greenbacks. A wild discussion ensued. Finally an amendment making but one class at three sixty-five hundreds with forty years to run was adopted. Without definite action, the bill was postponed.

The credentials of the Louisiana representatives were referred to the Committee on elections.

After agreeing to consider the funding bill to-night, the House took a recess.

Senate.—John A. Abbott and John Pool, Senators from North Carolina, and John S. Harris, W. M. Pitt and Kellogg, from Louisiana, were seated.

The bill authorizing a temporary three per cent. loan in liquidation of compound interest notes passed.

The new Conference Committee appointed on temporary Executive appointment by the House have disagreed.

Louisiana's ratification of the fourteenth amendment was read.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Appropriation bills. Executive session adjourned.

Hon. William Orton has been re-elected President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Indications are that the Funding bill will fail this session.

The Senate is indisposed to agree with the House in the amendment to the Aliska appropriation, whereby the House becomes a party to the treaty-making power. It is expected the House will recede.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee had under consideration to-day the bill to build a railroad from Cairo, Illinois, to the Rio Grande, through Arkansas and Texas. The bill calls for Government aid in the shape of a guarantee upon bonds of the company. The Committee also considered the bill building a Railroad two hundred miles long in the lowlands in Mississippi; also building levees along the same section. Both bills were postponed until next session. It is understood Gen. Fremont is at the head of the proposed Railroad between Cairo and the Rio Grande.

A full cabinet meeting to-day, which lasted three hours.

The third party movement is dead.

The Senate rejected Francis Price as Consul General at Havana.

Both Houses met to-night.

Isaac J. Sash, member of Congress from North Carolina, is missing. His mail has been coming here for some time, but nothing has been heard of him.

MONTGOMERY, July 17.—The new Legislature is working ahead.

To-day Harrington, of Mobile, introduced a bill to provide for the appointment, by the Governor, of a Mayor and Aldermen of Mobile. He afterwards withdrew it.

A bill has passed the Senate stopping any further paying out of the school fund of the State.

Resolutions have been introduced in both houses to remove disabilities imposed by the new Constitution, but they were laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

Bills are pending to allow the Governor to approve the bond of certain officers, and for those officers to fix the amount and approve the bonds of other officers. Also, to allow one newspaper, selected by the Governor, to print for each Congressional District the sheriff's probate and other official advertising.

On Tuesday next the Senatorial election will be held. Gen. Warner, late of Ohio, Spenser, a Federal General, D. C. Humphreys, of Alabama, and Griffin, late of Chicago, are the prominent candidates.

This is the hottest day ever known in Montgomery. The thermometer at one time 104. One case of sunstroke about 4 o'clock, P. M.

In the Senate the bill providing homesteads was passed.

An attempt was made to reduce the official bond of the treasurer to enable him to fill the office. Bonds are already given, but declared inefficient.

The House had a long discussion on the contested seats of Democrats. It is probable several will be ousted.

GALVESTON, July 17.—On the evening of the 15th a riot commenced at Milligan, on the Central Railroad. About twenty-five negroes, led by a white school teacher and a negro preacher, named Brooks, attempted to hang a man, named Wm. Haliday. A white citizen prevented the execution, and, headed by the sheriff and Bureau agent attempted to suppress the mob, which resulted in the death of ten or twelve negroes. On the 16th the murders increased on both sides. Skirmishes occurred during the day. Casualties estimated at 25. A small body of troops arrived late last night and dispersed the rioters, killing three negroes. The latter, numbering from three to five hundred, had fortified themselves three miles from Milligan, and refused to lay down their arms till the troops dispersed. Their entire loss is 50 or 60. The difficulty is said to have arisen in the suspicion that a negro member of the loyal league had been hung, but who has since been found.

SAVANNAH, July 17, 1868.—Weather very hot; several cases of sun-stroke, only two fatal. Thermometer 98. Crop reports are favorable in South-western and middle Georgia. Florida reports are very depressing on account of warm weather.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House last evening Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, made an important statement in answer to questions asked for information. He said he had already sent a communication to the United States on the matter of naturalization, substance of which was that the British Minister was ready to accept the American views of the question. He, therefore, thought misunderstanding between the Nations impossible. Stanley also stated that he had declined to make a treaty at present, as the Royal Commission are still considering the general subject, and for additional reasons that time will not permit the passage of a bill at the present session of Parliament.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The strike at the gas works continues. The city will probably be in darkness to-night.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton a shade firmer and less active at 31½a32. Flour declining but prices unchanged. Wheat closed quiet—new red Georgia 2 25a2 35; white 2 55. Corn heavy at 1a2c lower; mixed 1 00a1 09. Mess pork quiet. Lard nominal. Naval stores unchanged. Freights firm.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Sterling 57½a58. New York sight ½ premium. Gold 1 42¼a1 42½. Flour dull—superfine 7 50; treble extra 9 10. Corn dull at 90a1 00. Oats firm at 80. Hay unchanged. Mess pork nominally 30 00. Bacon dull—shoulders 13½a13¾; clear sides 17½a17¾. Lard irregular; tierces 16¼a18½; kegs 19½a20. Cotton quiet; middlings 31; sales 50 bales; receipts 159 bales; receipts of week net 631; exports to Liverpool 4; Havre 1,473; coastwise 3,196; stock 2,351.

MOBILE, July 17.—Cotton steady; middlings 29; sales 250 bales; receipts 6 bales; exports 100 bales; sales of week 500 bales; receipts 20 bales; exports coastwise 272 bales; foreign none; stock 5,980 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Cotton dull; middlings 31; sales 26 bales; receipts 1 bales.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Cotton steady at 32 cents. Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat lower; good to prime red 2 25a2 35; very scarce. White corn firm at 1 06. Oats, rye, and provisions quiet and unchanged. Virginia sixes, inscribed 47¾a47½. North Carolina sixes 72 bid.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Money abundant on call at 3a5; prime paper at 6a7. Gold strong at 143¾. Southern bonds stronger. 1862 coupons 14¼; Tennessee sixes 69¾; new 68¾; North Carolina sixes 73¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Spts. Turp. active 1.40; rosins firm, No. 2 2.25, No. 3 low pale 3 50; tar firm 2.35.

AUGUSTA, July 17.—Nothing doing in cotton to-day. Market unchanged.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—Cotton opened dull. Closed firm. Middlings 30a30½. No sales. Receipts 74 bales. Receipts for the week 1401. Stock 84. Exports 3750, of which 1970 to Liverpool.

LOUISVILLE, July 17, 1868.—Flour 6¾. Corn 94 a 96. Mess Pork 28½. Lard 17¾ a 18. Shoulders 13 Clear Sides 17¾.

ST. LOUIS, July 17, 1868.—Flour dull 6¼. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork 28¾. Shoulders 12¾a13. Clear Sides 16¼a16½. Lard 17¼.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Latest Market Reports by Mail.

[From Smith, Edwards & Co.'s Monthly Cotton Circular.]

Liverpool Cotton Statement.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
Liverpool, 1st July, 1868.

The Cotton Market has experienced several fluctuations during the past month, but closes almost without change in American Cotton, though ⅛d per lb lower in East India.

No important change in the position of our staple has occurred since our last issue. The prospects of supply are but little altered—the American crop has come to an end, the receipts having fallen to 3,000 bales per week, and as the stock in all the ports is only 100,000 bales, we may also conclude that shipments to Europe are at an end till 1st October. Indeed the supply available for American spinners till next crop arrives is extraordinarily small, and will leave that country barer of cotton on the 1st September than was ever, we believe, known before. We can therefore count our supply of American Cotton with the greatest nicety.

Stock in Liverpool, 26th June	370,000
Afloat to latest Cable dates	45,000
Estimated additional import to 1st Dec	35,000
Total supply of American to 1st Dec	450,000

As the period is rather over twenty-two weeks, an averge delivery of 20,000 bales per week would entirely exhaust our stock; so to preserve about 70,000 bales of stock on 1st December the outgoings cannot till then be allowed to exceed 17,000 bales per week, while for that same period last year they were about 23,000 bales per week—say 19,000 to the trade and 4 000 for export. We think the export demand will take at least as much American Cotton from this port as last year, for the deficiency at Havre is very great—say stock and afloat last week only 36 000 bales American against 78,000 last year—so that our own spinners cannot expect to draw from Liverpool more than 13,000 bales per week on the average til 1st December—an excessively small allowance when we consider that we have taken hitherto this year 26,000 bales per week, and are at present consuming fully 20,000 bales per week. We doubt if in any previous year, not excepting the height of the American war, will the supply of American Cotton in Europe be more thoroughly used up than it will be this coming autumn.

From Bombay, however, a very amply supply is pouring forth; the aggregate export of May and June to Europe reaches 500,000 bales, of which about 100,000 will go direct to the continent. The total amount of Indian Cotton afloat for Liverpool to latest telegraphic dates is now full as much as last year, but we do not expect it will gain upon last year materially after this date, as the country tributary to Bombay is now almost drained of cotton, and when the existing stock is disposed of, there will be a long interval of very small exports, lasting probably to the end of the year. It therefore still seems probably that we will conclude the year with an import of Indian Cotton decidedly short of last year, but as the continent will get more directly, probably to the extent of 50,000 to 100,000 bales over last year, it seems likely that the aggregate import of Indian Cotton into Europe for 1868 will closely approximate to 1867.

From this time forward it is clear that the stock of Indian Cotton must increase as that of American will decline, but as no heavy import is due for two months yet, the increase will be gradual till September, but during that month and October it will rapidly augment, while at the same time American Cotton will be extremely scarce.

These considerations point undoubtedly to an increasing margin of difference between the price of American and Surat Cotton, and this must be brought about either by a rise in American or a fall in Surats, or by both combined.

Taking a broad view of the position of the market, it appears to us that there is little room for any important change in the average price of cotton for some months to come, and such changes as will occur are more likely to be in the relative prices of the different kinds.

During the past month the prospects of the growing American crop have decidedly improved; the accounts now coming to hand are almost uniformly good, especially from the Western (Mississippi) section. The general American opinion still seems to be that there is a somewhat smaller area under cultivation than last year; but all admit that the negroes are working well, and already there are whispers of a very large yield. We think it is probable there will be a tendency to exaggerate the growing capacity of the country for some time, just as there was last year, and therefore very large figures for next crop should be received with caution. We see no reason, from all we can learn, to look for a very much larger crop than the last one, but a moderate increase on it seems likely, if the season continues favorable.

Our market will be affected not a little for the next two or three months by the accounts reaching us from America. If these be uniformly good, it will be difficult to gain any advance on American cotton, and Surat will likely decline; but if bad weather or worms, or any of the numerous casualties to which the crop is subject should occur, our market would quickly respond, for there are no reserves of stock in Europe to meet the contingency of a poor American crop next year, the most rigid economy must be practiced to carry us through this season, and the prospects for the trade of Lancashire would be alarming if any serious casuality befel the growing crop.

Harvest prospects thrughout Europe continue very favorable. In this country we have had too much drought, but no great harm has yet been done, and the wheat crops look very promising. Should a good harvest be secured an additional element of strength will be added to Manchester, but this influence must not be overestimated; the laboring classes are poor, and we doubt if the home demand will be very vigorous even with moderate prices for food. The effects of the great crisis of 1866-7 are still shown throughout the country in general economy of expenditure.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool to 25th June.

	American	East India	Brazil, Egyptian, &c	Total
1868	1,026,000	236,000	504,000	1,766,000
1867	920,000	376,000	470,000	1,766,000

Export of Cotton from Liverpool and Outports to 25th June.

	American	East India	Brazil, Egyptian, &c	Total
1868	80,000	160,000	40,000	280,000
1867	132,000	209,000	52,000	393,000
Decrease of export this year,				113,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 25th June.

	American	East India	Brazil, Egyptian, &c	Total
1868	369,000	33,000	205,000	607,000
1867	390,000	127,000	232,000	749,000
Decrease of Stock this year,				142,000

Stock in Havre.

25th June, 1868,	44,000
" " 1867,	81,000

Deliveries for Consumption from Liverpool to 25th June.

	American	East India	Brazil, Egyptian, &c	Total
1868	684,000	264,000	386,000	1,334,000
1867	544,000	339,000	261,000	1,134,000
Increase of delivery this year,				200,000

Average Weekly Delivery for Consumption from Liverpool to 25th June.

	American	East India	Brazil, Egyptian, &c	Total
1868	26,300	10,200	14,900	51,400
1867	20,900	12,700	10,000	43,600
Increase of Weekly delivery this year				7,800

Estimated REAL Consumption of Great Britain at this Date.

	American	East India	Brazil, Egyptian, &c	Total
1868	20,000	14,000	12,000	46,000
1867	24,000	14,000	10,000	48,000

Cotton afloat for Great Britain 25th June.

	American	East India	Total
1868	40,000	499,700	539,700
1867	73,000	530,300	603,300
Decrease this year,			63,600

Quotations for Cotton 1st July.

1868.

		Ordinary	Middling	Fair
American	Orleans	10	11⅞	13
	Mobile	9¾	11½	12¼
	Uplands	9⅞	11⅝	12½
Brazil	Pernam		10¾	11½
	Maranham		10¾	11¼
	Maceio		10⅝	11
	Egyptian	8	9½	12
	Smyrna		8¾	9¼

		Middling	Middling Fair	Fair	Good Fair
Surat	Hingenghaut		8¾	9⅛	9¼
	Gin'd Dharwar		8¼	8⅝	8⅞
	Broach	7⅞	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝
	Dhollerah	7⅝	8¼	9	9¼
	Oomrawuttee	7¾	8⅜	9¼	9⅜
	Comptah	7¼	8	8½	8¼
	Veravul	7¼	8	8½	8¾
Madras	Tinnevelly		8¼	8¾	9
	Western		8¼	8½	8¾
	Scinde		8	8¼	8½
	Bengal		8	8⅜	8¼

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—Better the day, better the deed, and no better day than this to ask the Secretary of War to look over his records and find how many men and women are now in prison by order, original or approved, of the War Department, with the who, where, by whom, and why. Will General Schofield do this? It is said men die in Siberia whom, were their cases only known, even Russia would set free.—*World*.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar13—d1y

"Little Minnie Lorena Keith."

OBIT.—THURSDAY, JULY 16TH, 1868.

The remains of the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. L. Keith, aged one year and twenty-five days, were interred in the City Cemetery on the 17th inst.

As droops the tender floweret
'Neath the withering eye of day,
So passed our pet and darling
From the joyous earth away.
But her memory will linger
Tho' we sobbed our last farewell,
A tender and regretful thought,
A deep and holy spell—
A spell that will be cherished
When all earthly joys are fled
To link our souls to thine in Heaven,
Sweet child, sweet sainted dead!

Special Notices.

☞ ATTENTION, FIREMEN.—A Special Meeting of Atlanta Fire Company, No. 1, will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., when business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the President.
JOHN H. MECASLIN.
LEWIS ALEXANDER, Secretary. july18-d1t

☞ ATTENTION, HOOKS!—MEMbers of Hook and Ladder Fire Company, are requested to attend a Special Meeting TO-NIGHT Business of importance is on hand.
J. R. ORMOND, Secretary.
Saturday, 18th July, 1868.

☞ FLOUR! FLOUR!—KEEP IT BEfore the people that we are making the best grade of FLOUR from both Red and White Wheat, in any quantity to suit purchasers.
july16-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

☞ ORIGINAL AND PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY.—WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO., Sole Agents for this very superior brand of Whisky, introduced into this market by them, keep constantly on hand a good supply. Consumers who buy from second hands would do well to call for that sold originally by us, as they might otherwise be deceived by other and inferior brands. july16-d3t

New Advertisements.

Y. M. D. C.
AT NICHOLS' HALL,
This Evening at 8.
BY ORDER.
C. O. & S.

HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, at Jones' Livery and Sale Stables, one of the finest and best lots Harness Horses, single and double, ever brought to this city.

I selected them with great care myself, in Indiana and Ohio, and will warrant them as represented. O. H. JONES, Proprietor.
july18-d1w

TO BUILDERS.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., July 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, in Atlanta, until the first day of August proximo, to furnish materials and build a FIRST CLASS FREIGHT WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES for this Company, in Atlanta, Ga., two hundred and seventy five feet long, fifty feet wide and front for offices, three stories.

Full information may be obtained and plans and specifications seen at the office of M. Corput Architect and Civil Engineer, Granite Block, Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Company reserves the right to accept any bid or refuse all. E. W. COLE,
july17-distaug General Superintendent

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder before the City Hall in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday (4th) of August next, that splendid plantation, situated at the junction of Sweet Water and Chattahoochee Rivers, containing 800 acres, more or less, known as "the Love place." A large part of which is bottom of the first quality, and in a fine state of cultivation, making it one of the most valuable Plantations of its size in Upper Georgia.

Terms of sale one-half cash, the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years with interest from day of sale, and undoubted security.

For further particulars enquire of Brown & Pope, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.
july17-dtds ALEX S. ATKINSON.

Good! Good! Good!

I AM the owner of the DRUG STORE, in the old Norcross corner, on Marietta and Peachtree streets. Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Will sell as low as any in the market John B. Daniel and Mat Walker, my clerks, will take great pleasure in filling orders DAY OR NIGHT. Everybody will find them courteous and polite.

I will give the best bargain, by $1,000, to any one wishing to buy as good a DRUG STORE as there is in the South; will trade for City Property, or a good Farm within ten miles of the city.

Call soon. I will, I will, I will give a great bargain. Yes, I will, I will.
july16-d1m B. G. KELLY.

RANDALL'S PRINTING INKS,

Marietta, - - - - Georgia.

I AM now prepared to fill all orders for NEWS and BOOK INKS at NEW YORK PRICES.

News Ink, per pound	27 Cents.
News Ink, fine, per pound	30 Cents.
Book Ink, per pound	40 Cents.
Book Ink, fine, per pound	50 Cents.
Book Ink, extra fine, per pound	75 Cents.
Book Ink, super-fine, per pound	$1.00.

Address, B. A. RANDALL,
July15-d1m Marietta, Ga.

Private Boarding,

CONVENIENT TO THE CITY HALL,

FOR FOUR GENTLEMEN, can be obtained by applying at this office. july16-d2t.

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,
GROCERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Mitchell street, near Whitehall,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
10 hhds. Shoulders,
10 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d3m

J. W. FEARS' COLUMN.

J. W. F E A R S.

"GREEN LINE FREIGHT"

DIRECT FROM THE COOL CELLARS [OF] CINCINNATI TO MACON AND WE[ST] DEPOT, MACON, IN SIX DAYS, with packed Bacon, worth ¼ to ¾ cent more than packed, for the occupant of the "little office corner," who stands or sits ready to take your MONEY, COTTON, or CREDIT, for nice Bacon he handles.

I MUCH PREFER SELLING ON CREDIT good credit planters all now have, until October to 15th November. They can procure they wish of
J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker, Macon.

Still It Advances--Bacon! Bacon

ALL who are not supplied with Bacon through to 1st January next are ... over their interest in not buying ... Bacon immediately.

My dispatches below show the state of market. BE IT REMEMBERED, ½c always paid for car loads (16 casks) $1 50; loss in weight, ½—makes Clear Rib cost 19½ to place them. If you can buy Clear Sides at 18¼, do so.
J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker, Macon.

MACON, GA., July ...
G. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., Cincinnati:
The lowest for one hundred (100) casks Clear Sides, fresh packed? Answer.
J. W. FEARS.

CINCINNATI, July ...
J. W. FEARS, Macon, Ga.:
Seventeen (17), generally held higher. ... excited; tending upward.
G. W. PHILLIPS, Jr.

JOBBERS OUT.

NO LARGE LOTS OF BACON ... market. It can only be bought ... small lots—a cask at a time—parties ... hold.
J. W. FEARS,
Provision Broker, Macon.
July17-d1m

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,200!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 18, 1868.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. Omberg, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for The Constitution: Col. W. W. Boyd, John L. Bridges, of Macon; Mr. David A. Walker, Mr. John T. Hall. Mr. Henry J. Neville, of Macon.

ASHBURN TRAGEDY.

Trial of the Columbus Prisoners.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

McPherson, Barracks, July 17th, 1868.

Court met at 10 A. M., pursuant to adjournment. The testimony of Mayor Wilkins was re-read and the record approved.

John Peabody, sworn. By Mr. Stephens for the Defense.—I reside in Columbus, Ga.; in March last I was Solicitor General of the Circuit; attended the inquest on the body of Ashburn; was sent for by the Coroner; got there after some of the witnesses had been examined; had them re-examined and conducted the examination from that time. Mr. Bostock, Justice of the Peace, was present, and took down most of the testimony after I arrived. He had taken some before I got there; don't know whether or not it was the [illegible] record; the investigation was had by the Co[illegible]ink Bostock attended as a Justice of th[illegible]; it was the common report that Bostock was appointed justice by the military; I know the Coroner himself did not make a record, and there was none returned to the Clerk's office of the Superior Court; the Coroner told me he had made the return to Capt. Mills; I know Mr. Bennett, who has been a witness in this case, by sight and reputation; saw him at the inquest; from my knowledge of his general character, I would not believe him on his oath; I am acquainted with Wade Stephens, a witness in this case, and from my knowledge of his general character I would not believe him on his oath.

By Gen. Dunn, for the Prosecution.—I was acquainted with Capt. Mills, commander of the post of Columbus; we had a conversation as to a failure of the City Council to investigate the Ashburn murder, in his office; Capt. M. asked me if the City Council had done anything more than offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers of A. I told him I did not think that they had; he then asked me why I thought they had not, and I told him I did not think, as individuals, they cared to know who were the murderers of A.; I also think I told him that I did not think it was the part of the Council to make any such investigation. The coroner held an inquest, examined every person in or about the house where A. was killed, and every person who pretended to know, or who we had heard knew anything about it, and after this inquest the jury returned their verdict. Nor is anything ever done under such circumstances, unless afterwards other testimony is developed. That is the uniform practice as far as I know; I know no difference in practice, whether the crime be great or small; under the laws of this State it is not made the duty of any officer to investigate crime; it is left with the coroner in the first place, and with the grand jury in the second; in my conversation with Capt. Mills, I did not state that the civil or city authorities, or one of them, was unwilling to investigate the A. murder because they did not know "where it might strike;" I stated that I thought the community did not desire to take extraordinary steps, as individuals, to find out the perpetrators of the crime; I told him that I, for one, did not; I did not tell him that the community wished to shield the murderers of A.; the law makes it my duty to prosecute all indictments found by the grand jury, to examine returns on inquests, and if any one is charged with crime to bring it to the notice of the grand jury; it is not my duty to be a public informer; there was nothing in the return on that inquest making it my duty to bring the matter before the Grand Jury; it is not my duty to hunt up cases for the Grand Jury; it is my place to prosecute after they indict; no one has ever applied to me to prosecute any one for the murder of A.; I told Capt. Mills that I was willing to prosecute any one charged with the murder of A.; the Grand Jury is charged with the investigation of all crimes; I heard of some effort being made by A.'s son, and other citizens of Columbus, to ascertain the murderers; there has been a greater effort made by some of the community to bring the murderers to trial and punishment than I ever knew in that or any other county in the State; but these efforts were made by persons who were actuated by hope of the reward offered; there was an effort made the very morning Ashburn was killed by some of his immediate friends to discover his murderers; but the City Council offered a reward that very day; so that there could not have been much effort before a reward was offered. I did tell Capt. Mills that the community could not tell who the perpetrators of the deed were, and because of that fact they were the less anxious to find out; told him the community was astonished to hear of the death of A.; and that from the number who were engaged in it they did not know where it would fall. That is one reason why they did not desire, as individuals, to know who did do it. They could not believe that so many persons would have deliberately assassinated A.; and the only solution they could give to it was that they had gone there for some other purpose; that A. had fired at them, and the death was occasioned in that way. This was my supposition. I had only heard of Bennett previous to his testimony at the inquest; had not heard of him sufficiently for me to judge whether he was a credible witness or not; I think I have now sufficient knowledge of his general character to be able to testify whether I would or would not believe him on his oath; that knowledge does not grow out of his examination here, but from facts connected with his own trial before the Superior Court, in May; have heard him generally spoken of by his acquaintances, at that trial; have heard very little spoken of him since it became known that he would be a witness in this case; my judgment was formed from what his friends said of him at the trial in May, not the public generally; I first saw Wade Stephens about a year ago; he was obscure to me; he came to me as Solicitor General to prosecute a freedman by the name of John Wells, and from that trial I learned what I know of his general character; I frequently form my opinions of general character in the Court House, but not always; the facts developed on that trial were such as to cause me to inquire of persons who knew as to who and what he was; I heard his mother, aunt, and John Wells speak of him without any inquiry from me; I then asked the sheriff and others that were indifferent to him, and they had the same opinion of his character for truth and veracity; he was my witness and I was endeavoring to sustain his character, and found I could not do it; he was at that time prosecuting Wells, and was in a dispute with his mother about property; that is why I went to others to inquire about him; I would have put no confidence in them at all had it not been a mother speaking of her own son, and an aunt of her own nephew. I thought the mother would say as much as anybody else in favor of her son. He was a witness against John Wells and his mother's feelings were in favor of Wells. My experience as a lawyer has not proved to me that family feuds are more bitter than others. I did not ask the persons I inquired of whether they associated with him, but merely whether they knew his character, and they professed to know it.

By the Defense.—His mother discredited him in Court, and in his presence; his aunt did the same thing. As far as my inquiries went I could not find a person in Columbus who could substantiate his veracity; nor did he suggest to me any one who could. I took it for granted that he would make a suggestion if that was not his character. It was at that time that I inquired of persons in the court house as to who he was. His aunt had no such interest as the mother did in the case to which I have reference; she might have had some interest in sustaining the character of her sister, which was called in question on the trial; I never knew a community to prosecute anybody, but I have known them to take great interest in the prosecution. There were persons of the same politics as Mr. Ashburn, and he was regarded as a man of influence in his party, but don't think he had many strong friends even among them; the common report is that he had a wife; I never saw or heard of her; I have seen one son of his and heard of another; did not see either of them there at the inquest; neither of them or anybody else gave me any information as prosecuting attorney about the death of A.; Capt. Mills spoke to me of the testimony of Tom Johnson given at the inquest, and said he was satisfied that the witness had told a lie; he was the only witness who pretended to identify any individual connected with this affair; he pretended to identify two persons, and Capt. Mills said he knew that one of these persons was not there, and that Tom did not see the other. I told Capt. Mills that I was ready to prosecute any one charged with the murder, and that I had refused to defend Mr. Bedell, who had been arrested on the morning after the murder.

By Gen. Dunn.—I prosecuted Bennet on the trial referred to; after he was sentenced I spoke to Judge World, on the Bench, from my place as Solicitor General; I stated to the Court I had been informed that some of the attorneys had doubted that as an attempt had been made to discredit all the State witnesses, whether the jury ought to have found him guilty and to prevent any one from saying that he had been convicted or dealt harshly with on account of his being a Radical, I asked that a portion of the penalty be remitted; I argued the case before the jury; I did not tell them that Bennett was the first Radical brought before them and to punish him severely; I argued that, because he as well as the witnesses and prosecutors were all Radicals, was no reason they should acquit him. Mr. Chipley paid the fine inflicted on Bennet in that case. Ashburn had violent political enemies.

By Mr. Stephens.—Mr. Ashburn's son was the principal witness for the prosecution; Mr. Bostock was also a witness against Bennett; after the court adjourned the sheriff told me that Mr. Chipley would pay the fine, and he did so; Chipley told me shortly after Bennett was convicted, that in case Bennett would furnish him with certain information, he (C.) would pay his fine; it was partly political and partly individual information; he thought Bennett knew how he (C.) came to be arrested.

By Gen. Dunn.—Chipley simply stated that Bennett had told him he could tell him how he C. came to be arrested.

By the Court.—How many citizens of Columbus did you ask whether they would believe Stephens on his oath? I don't remember how many; I enquired until I was satisfied. In my enquiries, I found no one who would believe him; if I had I should have introduced them on the trial. How soon after the murder of A. did the grand jury sit? On the second Monday in May. Did the grand jury take any notice of the murder? They did not.

Dr. Thomas P. Chafin sworn—By Mr. Stephens for the Defense.—I am a physician and reside in Columbus, Ga; I am acquainted with Columbus C. Bedell, (pointing him out); I saw him about sundown at my office door the evening before the death of A; he said he was sick and wanted me to do something for him; I examined his tongue and found it coated; he had considerable fever; prescribed blue-mass to be taken at bedtime, to bathe his feet in warm water, and next morning to take a sedlitz powder; saw no more of him that night; I made an entry of the prescription. (Witness here exhibited memorandum book containing the entry on the 30th March.) I saw him the next evening and prescribed for him again; the entries in the memorandum are correct as to dates and facts.

John W. Brooks, sworn—By Mr. Stephens for the Defense.—I am a Druggist and a resident of Columbus, Ga.; I know Mr. C. C. Bedell (pointing him out); saw him about 10 o'clock on the night A. was killed at my store; he came to get a prescription filled; he spoke of getting some blue-mass; I advised him to put a little calomel with it, to which he consented, and the medicine was so prepared; he asked me to look at his tongue, which I did, and found it very foul; saw him again almost immediately after his release from arrest next day; I mean that he was arrested next day and that I saw him immediately after his release; I know William H. Branham, of Columbus; he is about the same hight and has a mustache and beard very much like Mr. Bedell's; I know McAllister's son-in-law, Bradford; he is about the same hight of Bedell; I know young Doctor Fogle; do not recollect the condition of his face; do not think he is quite so tall as Mr. Bedell.

By the Defense.—I could, in the day-time, very readily distinguish those parties from Mr. Bedell, or at night in a room where there was a lighted candle; very likely that others, knowing them as well as I do, could do the same thing; I judge Mr. Bedell to be about six feet high, and weighing about 145 pounds. The prescription was larger than I generally put up.

By Mr. Stephens, for the Defense—I remember the circumstances from the fact of his being arrested the next day, and my putting up a prescription for him the evening before; if he had carried the prescription in his pocket I do not think it would have put him to bed; I have reason to believe that he took it because he called next morning quite early for some Sedlitz Powders which he had been instructed to take in case the medicine did not act sufficiently; I made no entry of the prescription on my book.

By the Court.—Did you not state before, that you did not see him after the 30th of March, till after his release from arrest? I am not certain that I saw him, after he got the Sedlitz Powders, until after he was released. He complained of being sick when I gave him the powders.

By Mr. Stephens.—Are you very distinct about Mr. Bedell calling for the powders that morning? I am. I don't think that I had any interview with him at all after I let him have the powders in the morning.

Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

☞ Messrs. Phillips and Crew will please accept our thanks for Godey, Leslie's Illustrated, the Chimney Corner and the Ledger.

☞ Mr. Dunning, of the Express, has our thanks for Louisville papers twelve hours in advance of the regular mail. As the Journal and Courier are favorite exchanges, we hope Mr. Dunning will repeat his kindness often.

Oppressive.—We understand that the thermometer went up to 100 to-day in the office of the National Bank. The instrument was hung up against a wall entirely protected from the rays of the sun. There were several cases of sunstroke in the city. Oh, for a thunderstorm!

A Fine Plantation for Sale.—Capt. Alexander S. Atkinson advertises a magnificent plantation for sale. We learn from him that it is one of the most desirable places in upper Georgia, and offers peculiar inducements to planters desiring health, comfort and fertility of soil.

Grave Mistake.—We desire to correct a report extensively circulated to day, and believed by many, that our friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. D'Alvigny, is dead. The Doctor is not quite as well as he was a few days ago, but there is every reason to believe that he will recover from the dangerous wound, an account of which was given a short time since in the columns of The Constitution.

Got the Disgust.—The close fit in the Legislature, it is said, is working wonders among the Rads. Several distinguished lights of that persuasion have suddenly got a big disgust on, and are knocking at the door of the white man's church for shelter and comfort.

It is believed that a decided Democratic majority on joint ballot would have changed the politics of, at least, all the Radical Senatorial aspirants. Those that have come over are welcome. We'll try them awhile, and when we get possession of the crib they shall each have a nubbin.

Fine Horses, Fine New Buggies and Phætons for Sale.—Capt. O. H. Jones has just returned from a trip to Ohio and Indiana, where he succeeded in purchasing a large and well selected stock of harness and saddle horses. It must be borne in mind that the Captain, who knows as much as anybody about horse flesh, made these purchases in person, and there can, therefore, be no question as to the A No. 1 character of the stock.

Captain Jones also has on hand (just arrived) a splendid assortment of New Phætons, of the most approved styles, Victorias, gotten up in a style never before offered in this market, and a fine lot of New Buggies. Any one in want of a "turn-out" will find it to their interest to call immediately at the Livery and Sale Stables of O. H. Jones, on Loyd street. See advertisement.

First Ward.

All the voters of the First Ward, who are opposed to scalawags and carpet-baggers, are earnestly requested to meet at the Democratic Club rooms, in Granite Block, on Monday night next, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a club to be known as the "Seymour Club."

Democrat.

At the request of a number of citizens we transfer to our columns the report of the Chief Engineer of the Atlanta Fire Department. The subject is one of general interest, and we take pleasure in giving it a place in a paper universally read in the city:

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE ATLANTA FIRE DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 28, 1868.

To the Honorable Mayor and Council of the City of Atlanta:—Gentlemen—It becomes my duty, as Chief Engineer of the Atlanta Fire Department, to report to your honorable body the number and origin of fires annually.

In presenting you my annual report of the Fire Department for the past year, ending the 28th day of June, 1868, it is with pleasure that I bear testimony to the efficiency of the organization. A spirit of emulation exists, together with a degree of harmony, calculated to promote the interests of the Department and its usefulness to the public.

During the past year there have occurred seventeen fires, which resulted in the destruction of property to the amount of $61,540, covered with insurance to the amount of $92,500. In making this statement to your honorable body, in justice to the department, I must say that it was not for the want of energy on their part, as the most of the buildings were frame shanties, which contained valuable stocks of goods, which made the loss so great in proportion to the insurance.

Attempts at incendiarism have been detected in time to prevent disastrous fires; a vigilant investigation of the cause of all fires will, in my judgment, tend to bring to justice the guilty parties.

Believing it my duty to report the want of water, and a proper system of fire alarms, I respectfully call upon your honorable body's attention and remedy for the same.

The liberality of the City Council for the past year is duly acknowledged, and we hope to have no cause for complaint. By a resolution of the Fire Department, I am instructed to ask your honorable body for an appropriation of six thousand one hundred dollars, for the support of the same for the ensuing year.

In conclusion, I desire to return you my thanks for the courtesy I have received from your honorable body; to my Assistants, Messrs. Gullatt, Knox, Buice and Smith, to Mr. Moore, Secretary of the Department, and to the efficient Fire Wardens, Messrs. Rushton and Flynn, and to each and all of the officers and members of the several companies, I am under many official obligations.

Respectfully submitted,
Your obedient servant,
Thomas Haney,
Chief Engineer.

LIST OF FIRES FROM JUNE 28TH, 1867, TO JULY 1ST, 1868.

July 6, 1867, junction of Peachtree and Wadley streets: Two story brick building. Owned by estate of Park Arnold. Insurance $2,000. Loss $1,200. Occupied by W. L. Adamson, groceries and provisions. Insurance $1,500. Loss $2,500.

Two story brick building, unoccupied. Owned by W. L. Lawshe. Loss $4,000. No insurance. Accident.

July 11, Marietta street: One story frame dwelling. Owned and occupied by B. Kane. Loss $5,500. Insurance $2,000.

One story frame dwelling. Occupied by Mrs. Green. Loss $300. No insurance.

One story frame store and bakery. Occupied by Valentio. Insurance $400. Loss $290. Incendiary.

August 5, Peachtree, below Marietta street: Store occupied by P. H. Snook, dry goods. Loss $14,500. Insurance $11,900. Supposed incendiary.

August 6, Peachtree, opposite Walton street: One story frame building, owned and occupied by Hunnicutt & Buice, groceries and provisions. Loss $5,400. Insurance $2,800.

One-story frame building, owned and occupied by J. D. Buice, Stoves and Tin Ware. Loss $2,200. Insurance $1,300.

One-story frame building, owned and occupied by W. B. B. Richards, Groceries and Provisions. Loss $1,500. Insurance $1,000.

One-story frame building, occupied by George Jenkins, Shoe Shop. Loss $3000. No insurance. Incendiary.

August 11, Peachtree, above Marietta street: Two one story brick buildings, owned by Wm. Markham, occupied by E. W. Munday, Dry Goods, etc., and G. W. Price, Boots and Shoes. Insurance on buildings $3,000. Loss $1,800. Munday's stock insured for $3,000. Loss $967. Incendiary.

September 6, Decatur street, opposite Lloyd: Two-story frame building, occupied by Mrs. J. Frank, Milliner and Dry Goods. Insurance on stock $6,000. Loss $3,200. Accidental.

September 16, corner Walton and Wadley streets. Frame buildings, occupied by Hitchens & Bro., carriage and wheelwright shop. Insurance $6,000. Not settled. Incendiary.

October 5, Marietta, above Foundry street: Two-story frame dwelling, and one-story frame store, owned and occupied by T. F. Lackey, groceries and provisions. Insurance on buildings and stock $1,600. Loss not known.

One-story frame dwelling, owned by W. H. Fuller. Loss $1,200. Insurance $900. Supposed to be incendiary.

October 5, Peachtree street, opposite Walton: Two-story brick building, owned by Schofield, occupied by Paul Jones, Jr., wines and liquors. Damage to building slight. Jones' stock insured for $8,000. Loss $2.600. Part of loss not settled. Supposed to be incendiary.

October 22, Decatur street, below Calhoun: One-story frame dwelling, owned and occupied by M. J. Hinton. Insurance $4,000. Loss $3,200. Accidental.

February 3, 1868.—National Hotel: wash room and laundry.

February 29, frame stable rear Hunter and Pryor streets.

March 18th, frame stable rear Hunter and Forsyth streets. Loss to Chapman, Rucker & Co., $400. Incendiary.

March 16th, Faith street, between Cooper and Windsor: Two story frame residence, owned and occupied by L. H. Boykin. Insurance $5,450; Loss 3,050. Cause unknown.

May 11th, Whitehall street, near Mitchell: Two story brick builing, owned by F. N. Chisolm, occupied by Wyly & Carroll, groceries and provisions. Insurance on building $10,000; Loss $1,250. Insurance on stock, Wyly & Carroll, $14,000; Loss $9 000. Incendiary.

May 9th, McDonough street, near Peters: Frame dwelling and store, owned and occupied by John Alexander. Insurance $1,650. Incendiary.

May 11th, rear Winship's Foundry, above State Shops: Brick pattern house, owned by Winship & Co.; occupied by Smith, patent roofing. Loss on building and contents $800; no insurance. Accidental.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Thomas Haney, Chief Engineer.
Elisha Buice, First Assistant.
Jesse Smith, Second Assistant.
B. F. Moore, Secretary.
J. E. Gullatt, Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS.

The Board of Officers consists of the two first officers and one private from each company, and meets on the second Monday in each month.

Jno H Mecaslin,	E A Center,
T C Murphy,	D N Judson,
Samuel Wilson,	B B Crew,
J E Gullatt,	R J Lowry,
Jas G Kelley,	A McWaters,
C Harmsen,	E C Smith.

ATLANTA FIRE COMPANY NO. 1 (STEAM)—ORGANIZED APRIL 4, 1851.

John Mecaslin, President.
T C Murphy, Foreman.
Jacob Emanuel, 1st Director.
George Raab, 2d Assistant.
Henry Haney, 3d Assistant.
L Alexander, Secretary.
H Muhlenbrink, Treasurer.
M L Collier, Engineer.
J K Weaver, 1st Assistant Engineer.
Wm Krog, 2d Assistant Engineer.
Joel Osborne, 3d Assistant Engineer.
John S Garmany, } Axemen.
Jerry Lynch, }
Samuel Wilson, Delegate.
Men on Roll, 61.

MECHANIC FIRE COMPANY NO. 2 (STEAM)—ORGANIZED DECEMBER 10, 1856.

James E. Gullatt, President.
James G. Kelley, Vice President.
Joel Kelsey, 1st Director.
Henry Gullatt, 2d Director.
W. D. Luckie, Jr., Secretary.
O. H. Jones, Treasurer.
James M. Toy, Engineer.
W. G. Middleton, 1st Assistant Engineer.
Fred. Krog, 2d Assistant Engineer.
M. J. Middleton, 3d Assistant Engineer.
J. M. Buice, } Axemen.
Joseph Wiley, }
C. Harmsen, Delegate.
Men on roll, 36.

TALLULAH FIRE COMPANY NO. 3—ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 22, 1859.

E. A. Center, President.
D. N. Judson, Vice President.
W. R. Biggers, Foreman.
J. P. Grove, 1st Director.
John M. Connelly, 2d Director.
J. S. Holland, Hose Director.
E. D. L. Mobley, Secretary.
G. W. Jack, Treasurer.
D. E. Lynch, 1st Assistant Director.
R. Bohnefeld, 2d Assistant Director.
J. W. Stokes, Assistant Hose Director.
C. Bohnefeld, } Axemen.
A. Theme, }
B. B. Crew, Delegate.
Men on roll, 41.

HOOK AND LADDER NO. 1—ORGANIZED NOVEMBER 28, 1859.

R. J. Lowry, Foreman.
A. McWaters, Assistant.
J. R. Ormond, Secretary.
W. H. Tuller, Treasurer.
E. C. Smith, Delegate.
Men on Roll, 26.

CISTERNS AND LOCATION, (OLD.)

Roark's Corner,	Capacity	13,000 gallons
Myer's	"	13,000 "
Lynch's	"	16,000 "
Norcross'	"	15,000 "
Church, Peachtree st.	"	15,000 "
Calhoun, Marietta st.	"	12,000 "
Foundry,	"	15,000 "
Alabama & Floyd st cor.	"	16,000 "
Willingham, Ivy st.	"	12,000 "
Mahoney's, Decatur st.	"	10,000 "
Harville's Decatur st.	"	15,000 "
City Hall,	"	15,000 "
Holland's Alabama st.	"	15,000 "
Total		181,000

(NEW)	Capacity
Williams' Cistern, Line st.	45 000 galls.
Hull's Distern, Cain & Peachtree sts.	23,000 "
Junction Ivy and Peachtree st.	23,000 "
Houston st.	23,000 "
Payne's, Marietta st.	23,000 "
Scrutchins', Mitchell st.	23,000 "
Peter's, Marietta st.	23,000 "
Hunnicutt's, Whitehall st.	23,000 "
Watkin's, Crew st.	23,000 "
Ball's, McDonough street,	23,000 "
Purse's, Hunter street,	23,000 "
No. 2 Engine House,	23,000 "
Total	298,000

Gentlemen: I would beg leave to call your honorable body attention to the condition of the new cistern on Houston street. The construction of the same is such that it will not hold water, it having been refilled three times by the Department within the past year.

Your obedient servant,
Thomas Haney,
Chief Engineer.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Atlanta Market Report.

Atlanta, July 18, 1868.

There was a firmer feeling yesterday in Corn, and most now in our market is held at 1 25 and owners not anxious to sell.

Bacon is steady but not active.

The decline in Wheat in New York has checked the shipments from this section, and we may expect a similar decline here. Many of our Mills have gotten supplies for some months to come and are now out of the market.

Flour has been in fair demand for the last week and sells pretty freely at quotations. We notice considerable shipments to points below Macon, and have no doubt ours can be made the great distributing point for this article to supply that and other portions of the State.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—			
Clear Sides	[illegible]	@	19
Clear Ribbed Sides		@	18½
Plain Hams	17	@	18
Canvassed Hams	21	@	23
Shoulders	14½	@	15
LARD—			
In Barrels		@	20
In Kegs and Cans	21½	@	23
BEESWAX—			
Common	34	@	36
Choice Yellow	38	@	40
BROOMS—			
Per dozen	3.75	@	5.50
CORN MEAL—			
Country per bushel	1.20	@	1.25
FLOUR—			
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	4.75	@	5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@	5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00	@	6 25
Fancy do do	6.50	@	7.00
GRAIN—			
Corn, White, per bushel	1.20	@	1.25
Mixed or Yellow	1.20	@	
Barley	2.25	@	2.50
Rye		@	
Oats	1.70	@	1 75
Wheat, White	2 00	@	2 25
Red	1.80	@	2,00
HAY—			
Clover per 100 lbs		@	1.50
Timothy	1 40	@	1.50
SALT—			
Virginia		@	2.75
Liverpool		@	3.00
IRON—			
City Mills Bar		@	5½
Pittsburg bar		@	6
Sheet Iron	10	@	12
Nail Rod	10	@	14
COTTON CARDS—			
Per dozen	7.50	@	8 50
NAILS—			
4s to 60s		@	6.75
3s common		@	7.75
3s fine		@	10 00
SACKS—			
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@	25
COTTON GOODS—			
Threads	2.00	@	2 10
Osnaburgs	18	@	21
4 4 Sheetings			17
⅞ Shirtings			14
¾ Shirtings			12
Drills			17½
Stripes			20
LEATHER—			
White oak, sole, per lb		@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@	30
French calf skins per dozen	40.00	@	75.00
American calf skins per dozen	36.00	@	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@	45.00
Harness leather per lb	40	@	50
MOLASSES—			
Cuba per gallon	55	@	60
New Orleans	85	@	95
Syrup per gallon	90	@	1.25
SUGAR—			
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@	20
Clarified per lb	17	@	18½
New Orleans	14	@	17
Demerara	16½	@	17
CANDLES—			
Sperm	45	@	50
Adamantine	20	@	21
Tallow		@	15
GUN POWDER—			
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@	8 50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@	6.75
RICE—			
Rogoon			
Carolina	13½	@	14
SOAP—			
Bar	8	@	15
MACKEREL—			
No. 1 per barrel		@	26 00
No. 2 per barrel		@	20.00
No. 3 per barrel		@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@	4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@	3.50
No. 3 in kitts		@	3.25
STARCH—			
Per lb	10	@	12
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano		@	90.00
Reid's Phosphate		@	50 00
Patapsco Guano		@	75.00
LIME—			
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@	2 50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@	3.00
TOBACCO—			
Low Grades	40	@	50
Medium	60	@	20
Good medium	75	@	80
Fine	85	@	1.00
Choice	1.10	@	1.50

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ½ premium.

GOLD.—Buying at [illegible] cents; selling at [illegible] cents.

SILVER.—Buying at [illegible] cents; selling at [illegible] cents.

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 for pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	5a.
C. R. R. & B. Co.	a98a.	Farmers & Mechan	9a.
Marine Bank Ga.	98a.	Bank of Commerce	4a.
Bank Middle Ga.	98a.	Bank of Columbus.	5a.
Bank of Athens	a55	Manufact. Macon	15a.
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a.
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a.
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a17
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'nk	16a.
Bank State Ga	a20	Northwestern B'k.	1a.
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a8.	B'k State S. C. old	a10
Union Bank	a80	Bk State S. C. new	1a.
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a37	So. W. R R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a34	So. W. R. R., new	a25
Planters' & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a34	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery,	95
Bank of Selma	10	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	95
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	38@ 40
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@ 75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	80@ 85
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60@ 65
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	18@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	80@ 85
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@ 75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@ 30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	50@ 54
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	82@ 84
Georgia 7 per cent	93@ 95
Georgia Coupons	85@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@ 73
North Carolina Coupons	68@ 70
Tennessee 6 per cent	70@ 72
Tennessee Coupons	70@ 75
South Carolina Bonds, old	65@ 67
South Carolina Bonds, new	53@ 55
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	80@ 85
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	84@ 86
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	125@130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@102
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105@110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95@100
Augusta Bonds	70@ 72
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	80@ 84
Macon Bonds	75@ 77
Columbus Bonds	70@ 75
Savannah Bonds	76@ 80
Fulton County Bonds	75@ 80
City Checks, Atlanta	85@ 90
County Checks, Fulton	75@ 82
United States 5.20 Bonds	109@112
United States 7.30 Bonds	108@109
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@110
Revenue Stamps	95@100
Land Warrants	70@ 80

15 JULY, 1868.

On Hand and for Sale:

50 BALES HAY,
20 Thousand pounds Bacon,
5 Thousand pounds Lard,
500 sacks Virginia Salt,
100 bales assorted Yarns,
50 bales Sheetings and Shirtings,
20 bales 8 oz, Osnaburgs,
50 sacks Rio Coffee,
75 barrels Sugar,
1,000 kegs Rifle and Blasting Powder,
100 bags Shot—assorted numbers,

FINE CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

Together with a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

&c., to which we respectfully call the attention of purchasers, as we are determined to sell.

W. M. & R. J. LOWRY.

july16-d1w

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes and Trunks,

SIGN, BIG IRON BOOT,

Whitehall Street. Atlanta, Ga.,

Keep on hand the largest and best selected stock for Country Merchants and City Trade.

july16-d1w

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

Cotton Factors,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

june16-d6m

T. J. HIGHTOWER. H. SUMMEROUR

T. J. HIGHTOWER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Of EVERY DESCRIPTION, Mitchell street, between Whitehall and Broad, are now receiving:

30 bags strictly Prime Rio Coffee,
40 barrels Sugar---all grades,
40 boxes Star Candles,
30 kegs English Soda,
3 000 pounds Shoulder Bacon,
15,000 pounds Clear Sides---very heavy,
30 barrels Choice kettle rendered Lard,

And many other articles usually kept in a Grocery Store. All of which will be sold at very low prices.

july16-d1w

THE

CAMPAIGN.

1868.

We are about entering upon the most important political campaign that has ever agitated the American Republic. "It is true that," says the Louisville Journal, one of the best papers on the continent, "in the issue of this gigantic struggle the people of the South are so far interested that their existence as a free and prosperous people depends upon the defeat of the radical conspirators against the liberties of us all.

With the nomination of a ticket by the National Democratic Convention, which assembles in New York on the Fourth of July, the canvass will open actively on both sides, and for four months thereafter the progress of events will be all important to the least of American citizens.

In this great conflict the Press will play a part hitherto unexampled in the annals of political warfare. Already it takes the place of the orator who must rely upon its columns to reach a great number of people. Its business will be to embody the spirit and to report the progress of events, and that journal is most efficient which best fills this great mission."

The Proprietors of The Constitution are determined to make it rank among the first newspapers in the South, and second to none as a representative organ of the times, and the party whose cause it espouses. Its size will be enlarged as patronage increases; its Editorial management will advance in dignity and strength as the paper progresses in influence and power. And neither labor nor money will be spared in the firm resolve to conduct it on the most enterprising and liberal basis.

With this simple, but honest, statement of its views and objects, the readers attention is called to the low rates of

THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign will last a little over four months, and the Proprietors propose to furnish the Daily paper to subscribers, for that period, at the following rates;

Single Copy	$ 3 00
Ten Copies (same Post-Office)	27 50
Twenty Copies (same Post-Office)	50 00
Thirty Copies " "	70 00
Forty Copies " "	90 00
Fifty Copies " "	100 00

CAMPAIGN RATES FOR THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

Single Copy	$ 1 00
10 Copies, to one address	9 00
20 Copies, to one address	17 00
30 Copies, to one address	24 00
40 Copies, to one address	30 00
50 Copies, to one address	35 00
75 Copies, to one address	45 00
100 Copies, to one address	50 00

These prices are as low as such a paper as The Constitution can possibly be run, and its friends will not ask it cheaper.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Specimen copies sent free on application.

SOMETHING GOOD.

R. M. ROSE & CO., are sole agents in the South for the sale of J. H. Taylor's

Poplar Log Whisky

We are the only house in the South selling this popular brand, and are the exclusive agents for the "O. E."

Give us a call. july15-d1w

WILLIAM BOLLMAN,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry, DIAMONDS,

Gold Pens, Spectacles, Etc.

I am now prepared, with a large and well selected stock, to furnish my friends and the public with any and every article in the JEWELRY LINE. I have now in store a full assortment of the celebrated SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

☞ Repairing done on short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. july14-d1w

CALHOUN HOUSE,

A. W. BROWN, Proprietor,

Is now open for the accommodation of the public. Members of the Legislature, and others visiting the city, can find the very

Best Accommodations

at this House. My old friends in and adjacent to Griffin are reminded that I am still alive, and ready, with the very best accommodations, to receive their patronage. july14-d1w

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE!"

PURE

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS!

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET

OFFERED

LOW FOR CASH!

☞ Prescriptions Carefully Put Up at All Hours. ☞

☞ Examine Our Stock Before Buying Elsewhere. ☞

IN STORE:

"Spears'" Great "Preserving Fluid,"

Preserves all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, ETC., WITHOUT SUGAR, EXPENSIVE SEALING, OR "AIR-TIGHT" CANS.

One Bottle Preserves 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider. Try it.

July 8, 1868.

REDWINE & FOX, Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Just Received at

CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

JAPANESE CLOTH,
GRENADINES,
LENOES.
ELEGANT MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW

CALICOES,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN DOMESTICS,

And a large lot of

CASSIMERES AND LINEN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTS,
CRUMB-CLOTHS,
CORNICES,
CURTAINS, AND
WINDOW SHADES

Is complete and is worthy the attention of CLOSE CASH BUYERS.

Examine our Indestructable HOOP SKIRT.

All goods sold strictly for Cash and at Lowest Possible Prices.

☞ We show goods without charge.

july2 CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICE!

$20.000 WORTH OF FRESH and desirable GOODS, under the Hammer and at private sale at

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS:

100 Dozen Damask, Linen and Huck Towels,
25 Dozen Damask Napkins,
50 Pieces Fine Swiss and Organdie,
40 Pieces Irish Linen—very cheap,
30 Pieces Grenadine—25 cents per yard,
25 Pieces Plain Jaconet, all colors—25 cents,
10 Dozen French Linen Table Cloths—$1 50,
20 Dozen Hoop Skirts, less than factory price,
10 Rolls China Matting,
30 Pieces Cassimere,
250 Dozen English Hose and Half Hose, Lestl and Cote,

Besides an endless quantity of Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes. All fresh and in good order, and must be closed out.

R. A. CRAWFORD & CO.

☞ Private Sales Every Day. Due Notice will be given when Auctions Commence.

june23

A Farm for Sale.

This farm is located 4 miles south of this placed, in Dogwood Valley. The location of this farm, the many find Springs, the Orchard, the Vineyard, the Grove and Yard around the House, the Fine Clover Field and Meadow Lands, and it being in and of the best vallies for Good Society Good Schools, Good Churches and so Healthy, makes it

One of the Most Desirable Places in North Georgia.

IT CONTAINS FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES—PRICE $4,500.

Or I will sell half for $2,500. Terms Cash.

For further particulars write to Tunnel Hill, Ga.

july5-d2w J. C. AUSTIN.

L. H. BRADFIELD,

Wholesale Dealer in

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, WINDOW GLASS, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Whitehall street, between Alabama and Hunter,

Sign of Mortar,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

june 16-d3m

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

Successors to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HARPER.

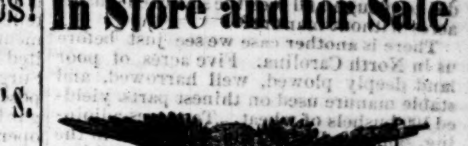
june17—d3m

PIANO TUNING.

To meet the times I have proposed to reduce the price of Tuning to $3 00. Good references. Orders left at the Post Office directed to

july12-d1w W. A. FISHER.

In Store and for Sale



LOW FOR CASH!

CHOICE COUNTRY HAMS,
Country Shoulders,
Bacon Clear Sides,
Leaf Lard in cans,
Leaf Lard in barrels,
White Corn,
Wheat Sacks,
Corn Sacks,
Virginia Salt,
American Cigars,
Spanish Cigars,
Patapsco Guano,
Reed's Phosphate.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK, Commission Merchants.

july4—

F. CORRA,

Confectionery and Fancy Groceries,

WINES, BRANDY, LIQUORS,
Cordials, Green Fruits, Segars,
TOBACCO,
PIPES, SNUFF, SOAPS, &c., &c.,
Whitehall street, West side,

Large VARIETY OF FRENCH CANDIES,
Assorted Acids, Fruit Drops,
Best Plain Stick Candy,
Gum Drops, Lozenges, Chocolate,
Teas—Green and Black,
Coffee—Java, Mocko, Rio,
Sugar of all grades,
Paradne Wax Candles,
Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Bananas,
Citron, Raisins, Nuts, Dates,
Chocolate Cream Candy, Crackers,
Chow Chow, American Pickles,
Salid Oil,
European and American Cheese,

Just received and FOR SALE CHEAP.

july4-d1m

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists, Columbus, Ga.

jul2d3m

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated Catalytic Hair Restorer. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Ga.

Jul2d3m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,
HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,
Tools for all Trades,
Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.
WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

mar27—d1

Jordan, Howard & Harralson,

TOBACCO

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Keep constantly on hand all grades of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, &c. june 20-3m

WALTON SPRINGS!

Best Bath House in the City!

HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS!

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT!

Nice Beer Saloon Attached.

Mr. C. S. REEVES has fitted up, at Walton Springs, A NO. 1 BATH HOUSE, for both Ladies and Gentlemen, and is prepared to receive the patronage of all (colored) who may wish a good BATH, with nice dressing-rooms, clean towels, etc.

☞ The BEER SALOON is well stocked.

july12—d1w

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,900!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JULY 18, 1868.

THE VALUE OF A SCRAP-BOOK.—Every one who takes a newspaper which he in the least degree appreciates, will often regret to see any one number thrown aside for waste paper, which contains some interesting and important article. A good way to preserve these is by the use of a scrap-book. One who has never been accustomed thus to preserve short articles, can hardly estimate the pleasant familiar pages. Here a choice piece of poetry meets the eye, which you remember you were so glad to see in the paper, but which you would long since have lost had it not been for your scrap-book. There is a witty anecdote—it does you good to laugh over it yet, though for the twentieth time. Next is a valuable receipt you had almost forgotten, and which you found just in time to save much perplexity. There is a sweet little story, the memory of which has cheered and encouraged you many a time, when almost ready to despair under the pressure of life's cares and trials. Indeed you can hardly take up a single paper without reperusing it. Just glance over the sheet before you, and see how many valuable items it contains that would be of service to you a hundred times in life. A choice thought is far more precious than a bit of glittering gold. Hoard with care the precious gems, and see at the end of the year what a rich treasure you have secured.—*Exchange.*

"A LITTLE LAND WELL TILLED," says the old adage—but so many farmers fail "to see it." In the Athens acre wheat lots near forty-four bushels were grown to the single acre. Now the average yield in North Georgia this year is said to have been *seven* bushels—consequently, the Athens acre did the work of six acres. Now for a proposition—did it cost more to manure, seed and properly cultivate the Athens acre than it did to plough and seed the six seven-bushel acres without manure?

There is another case we see just before us in North Carolina. Five acres of poor land deeply plowed, well harrowed, and stable manure used on thinest parts, yielded 100 bushels of wheat. Ten acres adjoining, same quality of land, cultivated in the common way, harvested less than thirty bushels. The five acres made money for the North Carolina farmer, but he lost it all on the ten.

Let farmers be assured that all the profits of farming consist only in abundant crops. A poor crop sinks you money—a common crop may bring you out even on actual expenses, but you lose your time—only on a big crop can you make profits. The man who skims over five acres to get the fair product of one is very unwise.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WATER FOR MILCH COWS.—From observation, we have long been satisfied that plenty of water is not only very essential to the health of milch cows, as it is indeed to that of all animals, but it contributes largely to the flow of milk.

We found that by inviting cows to drink large quantities of water, the quantity of milk yielded by them could be increased several quarts per day, without materially injuring its quality; and that the milk obtained is approximately proportioned to the quantity of water drank. Cows which, when stall-fed with dry fodder, gave only from nine to twelve quarts of milk per day, at once produced from twelve to fourteen quarts daily, when their food was moistened by mixing with it from eighteen to twenty-three quarts of water per day.

Besides the water taken with the food, the animals were allowed to drink at the same intervals as before, and their thirst was excited by adding to the fodder a small quantity of salt. The milk produced under this regimen, after having been carefully analyzed and examined as to its chemical and physical qualities, was adjudged to be of good quality, and excellent butter was obtained from it.—*Cor. Stock Journal.*

HEROIC WOMEN.—There seems to be no doubt as to the truth of the statement that a number of women have enrolled themselves under President Lopez, for the defense of Paraguay. A certain Brigadier General Eliza Lynch commands the main body of the female army. We hear of Mrs. Captain Herrero, and Mrs. Lieutenant Colonel Margaret Fereira. All the males who have survived are engaged in defending Humaita and other important posts. For some time past the task of sowing and reaping the harvest has been done by women. Women, too, have dug in the trenches around Humaita, and have been employed as couriers. But now they are to go to the front, a new army of Amazons. The Brazilian press is very angry, and calls this a "Satanic" arrangement. There is something sublime in the heroic obstinacy with which the Paraguayans defend their national independence against a huge power like Brazil, assisted as it is by allies. There has been nothing more heroic since the siege of Saragosa, or the heroism of Joan of Arc.

TO MANAGE NEGRO LABOR SUCCESSFULLY.—I am satisfied, from my experience and close observations for the past two years, the correct mode of working our present labor is this: Let each family work by itself, in separate fields or farms. This is much easier, and, I think, far better than the old plantation style of working all together, and have some work and the balance play. Under the arrangement I propose, you will be able to tell who is working and who is playing; besides, it gets up a spirit of rivalry amongst them, to see who will make the most. I have only two families on my place, this year; one runs two plows and their crop is entirely separate and to themselves; the other has but one mule, as there is no one to work but the man and his wife. Now, by this plan, I could work thirty or forty hands, and be able to tell who was working and who was not, and could cultivate more land, and with less trouble to myself, than under the old plantation system, and he who tries it will find it so.—*Progress, in Southern Cultivator.*

WHY WE SHOULD THEM LOVE.—The New York Day Book says, an Episcopal clergyman, now settled in northern New York, but who was settled in Alabama during the war has recently found the Silver Service stolen from his church in Alabama, in the possession of a pious mongrel in the western part of New York. He has raised money to redeem it, and has sent it back to the church to which it belongs. This clergyman assures us that he knew of the instance of women being tortured and whipped to death to make them tell where money and jewelry were hidden. One woman was nearly roasted alive by a fire which was kindled around her for the same purpose, she all the time protesting in her agony and screams, that she knew of no secreted treasure. And such thieves and murderers are called *patriots* by the fools and scoundrels.

REVERSED.—General Grant was nominated by the Radicals solely with the expectation that his name would create the greatest popular enthusiasm. It was thought there would be no end to the cheers and acclamations with which it would be greeted. The country was expected to blaze in a rapture of delight. They thought it would be a nomination that would in advance render all opposition helpless; that the only contest would be, who could shout the loudest in his behalf.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Yet Grant's nomination has been received without enthusiasm, while that of Seymour and Blair brings rejoicings, bonfires and illuminations all over the broad land.—*Memphis Ledger.*

☞ During the last thirteen years, the Old School Presbyterian Board of Church Extension has received $958,000, and made grants to aid in the erection of eight hundred and fifty churches.

☞ Disraeli is declared to be an opium-eater.

Surgical Separation of the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng.

The scientific world, and especially that portion of it who have made the study of medicine and surgery their profession, cannot fail to be intensely interested in the fact which has recently come to our knowledge, of the determination of Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, to submit to a surgical operation for the purpose of dissevering the wonderful link that has so long bound them together. Some forty years ago these twins were introduced to the notice of the civilized world, having been brought to England from Siam in the year 1827 or 1828, by Capt. Bunker, at present living in New York, and for a series of years they were exhibited to the public at all the great centres of civilization. Having visited America, they determined to make this land their home. They bought a valuable tract of land in North Carolina, married two sisters, and settled down in the ordinary routine of a farmer's daily life. Each of them is now the father of 9 children. The reason for their determination, at this late day, to call in the art of surgery to produce an entire physical separation, is that having reached such an advanced age (fifty-nine years,) they are fearful that one may become the subject of disease, which may prove fatal to both. The interesting question arises, what are the probabilities of a successful operation being performed? It will be remembered in pursuing these inquiries that the twins are held together by quite a massive link of thoroughly normal and perfectly vitalized integument, some ten or twelve inches in circumference, situated near the vital organs, and in close proximity to the heart and lungs; and the connection is so intimate that each seems to be thoroughly an organized portion of the other, as much so as any of the ordinary members of a naturally constituted human body. Sensation, nervous impression, mental phenomena, morbid, physical and nervo-mental conditions, all show a most perfect psychal unity in this wonderful physical existence.

The question in regard to the result of an operation is no new one, but soon after their first appearance in London and Paris it excited the minds of the foremost intellects in the surgical world. If we remember rightly, the "Twins" were exhibited before the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons in Paris at that time for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion in regard to the probabilities of a successful operation. The disagreement in regard thereto we believe led to the abandonment of the project. Has the science of surgery so rapidly advanced that to-day successful results can be promised when there was so much doubt a score or two of years ago? We understand they contemplate visiting Paris for the purpose of having the operation performed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Female Duelists.

The mania for dueling was not confined to the sterner sex in France; witness the exploits of the better half of Chateau Gay de Murat. This virago used to appear on horseback in great boots, with her petticoats tucked up, and carrying a sword at her side, and pistols at her saddle bow. Having a bone to pick with M. Cordieres, she called him out. He "came up smiling," and played about with his sword till he found that the lady was seriously bent on sending him to the ancestral vault. Changing tactics, he pressed her hard, avoiding wounds, that at last she dropped to the ground through sheer fatigue, and had to cry for quarter. Quarrelling afterwards with some gentlemen, she happened to meet them at the chase, and made preparations to charge. Her groom cried, "Come off, madam—come off; they are three against one." "Never mind," quoth the dame; "no one shall say that I met them without charging them." And charge she did, for the last time, for her adversaries had the bad taste to kill her. In the galleries of *femmes saliantes*, La Beaupre holdest a foremost place. After an exchange of strong language with La des Urlis, she rushed away, and came back, bringing two swords. Des Urlis took one, thinking no ill; but La Beaupre pressed her hard, wounded her in the neck, and would certainly have killed her had not timely aid come.—Further on in the point of time comes La Maupin. This magnificent swordswoman had been lightly spoken of by Dumesnil, a male fellow performer at the opera, and, in fact, the eccentricities of her manners afforded wide scope for comment. Determined to have satisfaction, without any waste of words, she dressed up as a man, and waited for Dumesnil as he left the theatre. As soon as he appeared, she touched him with her sword, and bade him draw. Dumesnil, who was not in a dueling humor, tried to sheer off, when La Maupin produced a stick and laid it lustily about his shoulders, finishing by taking his watch and snuff-box. The next day, the actor was complaining at the theatre of having been set on by a band of robbers, who had ill-treated and despoiled him. "You lie," broke in the virago. "It was my doings. I thrashed you because you hadn't the heart to accept my challenge. If you want proof, look here at your watch and snuff-box." On another occasion she was at a ball in male costume, and managed to provoke three gentlemen. They all went out to fight, and the actress killed all three, one after the other. Another singular affair was the duel between the Marquis de Nesle and the Countess de Polignac, in the Bois du Boulogne. The former proposed pistols; the Countess accepted, and generously gave her adversary the first shot. The Marquis fired, and missed, breaking a branch from a tree. "Anger make the hand shake," was the cool comment of the Countess, who fired, and carried away her adversaries ear.

FETISCHISM.—*A Negro Prophet who has Seen the Almighty.*—A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette thus writes from Hanover county, Va., under date of the 6th of July:

"Early every morning, every road and by-path of our lovely land was filled with hurrying crowds of men, women and children of the colored race wending their way to the home of Baylor the Prophet.

"Baylor is an old negro, who has seen the Almighty face to face, and has talked with him as man talks with man. He knows all things, present past and future. He has wooden angels, good and bad, which he keeps chained in his domicile, who perform at his bidding the most extraordinary feats, and over whom he keeps vigils night and day. He gives to all who ask it the body and blood of the Saviour.

"He has constructed a chariot in which he sits, and from which he discloses his wonderful visions and astounding revelations, and in which he designs to ride triumphantly to Heaven, like Elijah of old. To this strange being, hundreds of the sons and daughters of Africa, for miles and miles around, were speeding their way, puffing, blowing, fanning, seething and sweltering beneath the melting rays of the July sun, to drink in the streams of supernatural wisdom which flows from his Heaven-inspired lips."

If negro supremacy should last five years, Fetischism will become as universal among the negroes as it is among the wild tribes of Africa, from which they are descended. Nothing but their constant contact with and dependence upon the whites has kept it under. It is bred in the bone of the African, and, if left to himself, it will be certain to break out.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞ Hayti, in its sixty years of independence, is a fit illustration of the effects of negro rule. In that time, from being one of the fairest and most prolific islands on the bosom of the ocean, it has become perfectly worthless as a producer. Its people have relapsed into barbarism; the marriage relation is no more regarded than it is among brutes; Fetish worship and Voudouism have supplanted the ceremonies of the Christian Church; the most cruel excesses are everywhere practiced, and the most beastly crimes sanctioned by custom. Yet in the face of such sickening evidence of the negro's incapacity for self-government, the control of ten once independent American States has been placed in his hands, through the madness of fanaticism.—*New Orleans Times.*

NOTHING

WILL BE LEFT

UNDONE

WHICH untiring energy and plenty of means can do, to keep the subscriber's store the best place to buy

BOOTS & SHOES,

LEATHER

AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Quick sales, small profits, increasing business, are hackneyed terms, but they exactly express the condition of things in Rawson's building, comer Whitehall and Hunter streets.

Just Received for Retail:

Ladies' Fine Serge Silk Gore GAITERS,
Ladies' Fine Serge Crescent BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf CONGRESS GAITERS,
Men's Fine Calf BALMORALS,
Men's Fine Calf JERSEY TIES,
Men's Fine Calf OXFORD TIES,
Men's Fine Calf Stitched BOOTS.

For Wholesale:

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Youths' and Children's Shoes of all kinds and qualities. Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Harness Leather, Calf Skins, &c.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Cor. Whitehall and Hunter sts.

july 10

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

ATLANTA,..........................GEORGIA.

WHITE & WHITLOCK,

PROPRIETORS.

W. D. WILEY, Clerk.

Having re-leased and renovated the entire House, we are prepared to entertain guests in a most satisfactory manner. Charges fair and moderate. Our efforts will be to please.

Baggage carried to the Depot free of charge.

june16-d3m

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN,
PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. R. SASSEEN,
B. W. YORK,
R. T. JOURDAN,
} *ATLANTA, GA.*

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks.

june16-dtf

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON, GA

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequaled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1856, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

jel6-dtf

SCREVEN HOUSE,

SAVANNAH,..........................GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 19, 1868.

THE above HOTEL, of modern construction, with all the conveniences of the best Northern Hotels, has recently changed hands, and is now conducted by

T. S. NICKERSON,

Of the PLANTERS' HOTEL, Augusta; NATIONAL HOTEL, Atlanta, and NICKERSON HOUSE, Columbia, S. C.

The furniture throughout is of the most elegant description, the rooms scrupulously clean and well ventilated, and the attendance is equaled by none in the South.

Travelers stopping at the above Hotel will find the comforts and conveniences of their own homes.

The proprietor pledges himself that every delicacy afforded either by Northern or Southern markets, will be constantly supplied to his table.

june16-d3m

KENNESAW HOUSE,

Marietta, - - - - - - Georgia.

A NEW AND FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly and elegantly furnished, contains over fifty rooms, especially arranged and adopted for families. For comfort and convenience, the Kennesaw will compare favorably with any house in the South.

Passengers on the evening trains on the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Atlanta, take supper at this house. The table is furnished with the best the market affords, and ample time afforded for the enjoyment of a hearty meal.

FLETCHER, FREYER & CO.,
Proprietors.

june16 3m

Tennessee House,

ROME, : : : GEORGIA,

J. R. Stansberry,
Proprietor.

july1-d1m

TIBBS HOUSE,

DALTON..........................GEORGIA,

BY J. D. CAMPBELL,

(Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Alabama.)

july1-d1m

HUSON HOUSE,

KINGSTON..........................GEORGIA.

COX & McCRAVEY, Proprietors.

july1-d1m

COX & HILL,

Wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

Peachtree street,

June 16—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

Great Reduction

IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET..........ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

july3—d3m

To Flour Dealers.

WE are now running the City Mills and are prepared to furnish the BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR, at the very lowest market rates. Can, also, furnish BRAN in any quantity.

july10-d1m W. G. PETERS & CO.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

WHITEHALL ::::: ::::: ::::: STREET,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

Oils, Chemicals,

Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

250 BOXES FRENCH GLASS,
5 TONS WHITE LEAD—(ALL GRADES,)
40 GALLONS No. 1 COPAL VARNISH,
40 GALLONS No. 1 COACH VARNISH,
20 GALLONS No. 1 DAMAR VARNISH.

And everything else usually found in A FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE, all of which is offered

LOW FOR THE CASH!

Rosadalis, the Great Blood Purifier,

Which Physicians and Invalids declare superior to any other alterative ever offered to the public.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

July2—d3m

ATLANTA CLASSICAL COLLEGE,

For Young Ladies.

J. T. MONTGOMERY, A. M., President and Professor Natural Sciences.

Rev. T. F. MONTGOMERY, A. M., Chaplain and Professor Moral and Intellectual Science.

W. R. JONES, A. M., Professor Mathematics.

W. P. HOWARD, A. M., Professor and Principal Music Department.

Mrs. SARAH B. AUSTIN, Teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Miss SUE OWINGS, Teacher of Preparatory School.

Miss HENRIETTA E. ROCKWELL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Mrs. REBECCA WELCH, Teacher of Vocal Music and Gymnastic Exercises.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. GOODMAN, School of Design.

THE Summer and Fall Term will begin on Monday, June 22, and continue twenty consecutive weeks. No pupil will be received for a less time than ten weeks or one quarter.

Tuition in College Course, embracing the Languages and Vocal Music, per quarter, invariably in advance..........$18.00
Instrumental Music and use of Instrument, per quarter, invariably in advance..........18.00
School of Design, each branch " " " " 7.50

The Board of Instruction is now full, and the College Curriculum complete. The School of Design embraces every variety of Penciling, Drawing, Designing, Painting, Embroidery, Wax-work, &c., for which an appropriate room has been fitted up.

The Gymnasium embraces every variety of physical exercise and amusement suited to young ladies and girls, the object being to develope and strengthen the physical organization and at the same time to cultivate in the pupil an easy and graceful motion. The principal exercises and amusements are Calisthenics, Dumb-Bells, Crroquet, Ten Pins, Graces, Battledoor, &c., &c. A spacious hall has been arranged and furnished for these exercises. A small fee will be expected from each pupil to keep up the instruments.

It will be seen that the above organization embraces the entire scope of female education adopted in Europe or America. Will sensible and reflecting men appreciate and encourage the enterprise, so that Atlanta may be able to boast of the first American school, with all the advantages of Oriental Universitis?

We will see.

june 12—dtf

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE [UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE — PROV. XIII. 22. — 1865] COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be noticed that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducements offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 58.48	$ 79.18
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.27
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.26
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be good for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William G. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co: Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Martin Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William V. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Bobt L. Kennedy, 99, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey, 22, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalfe, M. D, 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., 394, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 20, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Sec'y. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
Southern Department.

June16—d1aw3m

T. G. RUST. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

june16-d6m

J. E. GULLATT,

Iron and Brass Founder, Etc.,

All kinds of Iron and Brass Castings executed with dispatch

BUILD AND REPAIR ENGINES AND BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.

Fit up Steam and Water Piping.

Shop on Railroad Street, opposite Georgia Railroad Machine Shop, Atlanta, Ga.

june19-d3m

COTTON GOODS.

10 BALES AUGUSTA 4-4 SHEETINGS,
10 bales Augusta 4-8 Shirtings,
20 bales Roswell Cotton Yarns.
For sale by FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street,
Atlanta, Ga.

apr10—

G. W. JACK'S

CANDY AND CRACKER

MANUFACTORY

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 20—dtf

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

STILLS, BRANDY STILLS.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

Copper Smiths, Workers in Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Tin.

Dealers in

PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
RUBBER HOSE,
WATER CLOSETS,
DRAIN PIPES.

Iron, Lead and Block Tin, Pipe for Steam, Gas, and Water.

Steam Fittings, Whistles, Gauges, Globe and Connecting Cocks, Oil Caps, etc.

Sheet Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc and Tin Plate Gass Fixtures.

Chandalier Pendants, Brackets, etc.

☞ Parties wanting Roofing in Tin or Sheet Iron, will do well to confer with us before letting your work.

All work guaranteed.

Thankful for past favors and be g a continuance of the same.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH,
Corner Alabama and Loyd Streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

June16-d3m

PHŒNIX PLANING MILL,

NEAR MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Atlanta - - - - - Georgia.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Made to order and warranted to give satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

MADE ON SHORT NOTICE,

At New York Prices.

Turning and Scroll Sawing

DONE TO ORDER.

Lumber Dressed,

AND

TONGUED AND GROOVED,

AND

Lumber For Sale.

☞ Particular attention paid to shipping.

LANDSBERG & HARRIS, Proprietors.

feb17—c Atlanta, Ga.

FAINS & PARROTT,

Wholesale Grocers,

AGENTS

ROSWELL COTTON MILLS,
TREDEGAR NAIL WORKS,
J. O. EARNESTS' FLOURING MILLS,

No. 7 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA..........................GEORGIA,

Have in Store and offer to the Trade the following articles at

Bottom Prices for Cash:

40 CAR LOADS CHOICE WHITE CORN,
500 sacks J. O. Earnest's celebrated Family and Extra Family Flour,
300 sacks R. F. Earnest's Extra and Extra Family Flour—very fine,
150 sacks A. Bowman's Extra Family Flour, very fine,
150 sacks Brabson's and Washington Mills Extra and Family Flour,
150 sacks Watanoo Mills Flour,
150 sacks Nathaniel Rogan's Choice Family Flour—none better,
200 sacks Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20 barrels Florida and Southwest Georgia Cane Syrup—a beautiful and excellent article,
25 barrels Choice New Orleans Molasses,
25 barrels Baltimore Goldes Syrup,
50 barrels Portland Molasses—cheap,
50 bags Fair Rio Coffee,
25 bags Good Rio Coffee,
50 bags Prime Rio Coffee,
25 bags Choice Rio Coffee,
10 bags Laguyra Coffee,
20 barrels Baltimore Extra C Sugar,
10 barrels Baltimore A Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore B Sugar,
5 barrels Baltimore Crushed Sugar,
5 barrels Yellow C Sugar,
50 barrels bright Havana Sugar,
50 barrels Fair Havana Sugar,
7 tierces Prime Carolina Rice,
50 boxes Star Candles,
50 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap—common and fine,
500 kegs Nails—all sizes,
10 cases Sardines,
5 cases Cove Oysters,
5,000 pounds Tennessee Bacon Hams,
25 gross Parlor Matches,
200 dozen Mason's Blacking,
50 boxes (5 lbs. each) Spanish Float Indigo,
500 pounds Madder,
2,000 pounds Copperas,
25 dozen Brooms,
300 pounds Lorillard Maccoboy Snuff,
20 nests Market baskets,
300 pounds Ground Pepper,
300 pounds Allspice,
300 pounds Race Ginger,
300 sacks Virgina Salt,

Besides many other articles usually found in a Grocery House. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases.

FAINS & PARROTT,
No. 7 Cherokee Block,
Peachtree street.

apr10—

HERRING & LEYDEN.

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Comprising all Branches of the business represented in the

Custom and Ready Made Departments of

Men's, Boy's and Children's

CLOTHING.

STAR SHIRTS!

With FURNISHING GOODS of every description at LOWER PRICES for READY CASH ONLY than ever sold in this market

HERRING & LEYDEN,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ROCK ISLAND

Manufacturing Company.

FINE all-wool SPRING CASSIMERES, JEANS, &c., on consignment, for sale VERY LOW to Wholesale buyers. Merchants are invited to call and see Styles and Prices.

HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

DOMESTICS

At Wholesale Only.

4-4 SHEETING,
7-8 SHIRTING,
3-4 SHIRTING,
7-8 DRILLS,
OSNABURGS,
STRIPES,
YARNS,
BURLAPS.

For sale at FACTORY PRICES, by
HERRING & LEYDEN, Agents,
Whitehall street,
Atlanta, Ga.

mar20—T

TO THE PUBLIC.

OFFICE GEORGIA RAILROAD,
Office of the Superintendent,
AUGUSTA, GA., June 30, 1868.

AGENTS of this Road have been instructed to Sell Tickets to the Conventions to be held in Atlanta, on the 4th and 22d of July next.

Passengers paying FULL FARE going will be furnished with a RETURN TICKET FREE, good for Three Days succeeding the days of the CONVENTIONS.

The privilege extended only to those purchasing Tickets before getting on the Cars.

E. W. COLE, Gen'l Supt.,
Georgia Railroad.

July2—d20t

E. E. EARNEST,

No. 2 Empire Building,

Whitehall street..........Atlanta, Ga.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good stock of everything that is kept in a first class Jewelry Store.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted to give satisfaction. July3—d2m

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO.,

Successors to the late SAMUEL D. WILLMOTT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL SAWS AND FILES

Of all descriptions,

No. 4 Liberty street..........New York.

EDWARD J. HOLDEN & CO. FILE & SAW MANUFACTURERS

SPECIAL attention given to the manufacture of our PATENT GROUND CIRCULAR SAWS; also, Shingle, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Cross-Cut, Tenon, Hand, Panel, Rip, and Butchers' Bow Saws; also, Turning and Felloe Webs.

We also continue the manufacture of our well known brand of FILES, made of the best English Cast Steel; cut by hand and fully warranted to be equal in quality to the best English.

We respectfully solicit orders, which we are prepared to fill promptly, at the lowest rates and figures.

aug31—dly

BUSINESS TICKETS.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
OFFICE MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 4th, 1868.

BUSINESS TICKETS entitling the holder to ride ONE THOUSAND MILES on the Western and Atlanta Railroad can be procured for Thirty Dollars on application to

W. R. WEBSTER,
General Ticket Agent.

june1-d3m

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAST

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

Passengers by this Route have choice of

Twenty-five Different Routes to

NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

☞ Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

☞ Check Baggage to Louisville, and will be re-checked to destination of Louisville and Nashville before arrival at Louisville.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars

ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE

☞ Tickets by this Route for sale at

General Ticket Office, Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation
W. & A. R. R.

may5—d3m

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York,

Philadelphia, Washington

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railway

ALL RAIL ROUTE

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta..........
Leave Dalton..........
Leave Knoxville..........
Leave Bristol..........
Leave Lynchburg..........
Leave Washington..........
Leave Baltimore..........
Leave Philadelphia..........
Arrive at New York..........

SOUTH.

Leave New York..........
Leave Philadelphia..........
Leave Baltimore..........
Leave Washington..........
Leave Lynchburg..........
Leave Bristol..........
Leave Knoxville..........
Leave Dalton..........
Arrive at Atlanta..........

Time between Atlanta and New York, ...

☞ The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

THROUGH TICKETS

GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH

TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS

JOHN B. PECK,
Master of Transportation
W. & A. R. R.

may5—d3m

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ON and after May 12th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) ... PASSENGER.—Arrive at ... 4.45 P. M., connecting ... Nashville and Chattanooga ... Nashville, Louisville and the ... New York and other ... via Louisville; also with ... phis and Charleston Railroad ... phis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at ... 5.55 P. M., Cartersville ... 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.21 ...

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN ... Arrive at DALTON 1.20 A. M. ... with trains for Knoxville ... Washington, Baltimore ... and New York. Arrive at ... 6.48 A. M., connecting ... Nashville and Chattanooga ... Nashville, Louisville and ... for New York and other ... via Louisville; also with ... phis and Charleston Railroad ... phis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH.

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN ... Leaving CHATTANOOGA ... necting with trains of ... Chattanooga and Memphis ... ton Railroads, and ... connecting with trains of ... Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) ACCOMMODATION.—Leave ... A. M., Kingston ... 6.18 A. M., Marietta ...

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY) PASSENGER.—Leave ... A. M., connecting with ... ville and Chattanooga ... Charleston Railroads.

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